

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Regd. No. B. 1063

INSURANCE

SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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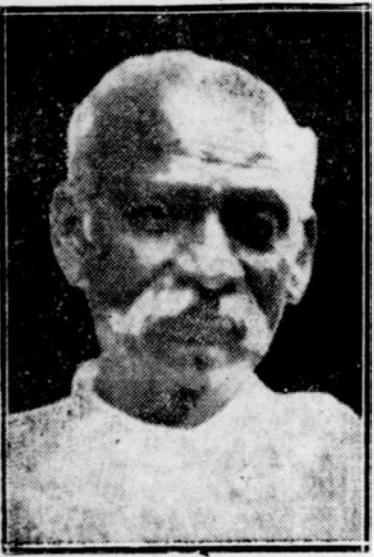
NOT "ALL QUIET" ON ETHIOPIAN FRONT

Congress Election Machine In Motion

Ex-Presidents Launch Campaign In City

BID FOR MAJORITY IN ALL PROVINCES

Congress Enters Field Not As A Mere Party But As Tribune Of The Nation



"Outside the Congress, there are many who are interested in seeing Congressmen engage themselves in fruitless controversies, or stand divided. But we, who have fought many battles of endurance, hardship and suffering, cannot be expected to be easily led astray. For the first time, except in the case of the last elections, the Congress in its history of last fifty years has decided to capture the Legislatures, and no Congressmen can afford to ignore the effect that failure or success of the Congress at the polls will have on its prestige and position."

—Sardar Patel.

CANARD BEATS ALL RECORDS

Rajaji Contradicts Pandit Malaviya's Role Of Intermediary

MADRAS, July 7. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, a member of the Congress Working Committee, after return from Wardha to-day declared in an interview to the Press:— "It is not correct to say that the South Indian members are alone much interested in the office acceptance issue. The feeling prevails throughout the country. There are considerations both ways. The issue is one that is not to be settled by mere prevalence of opinion among Congressmen one way or the other."

QUESTION OF STRATEGY.

"It is a question of political strategy and should, therefore, be decided on expert advice and knowledge. There is no question of creed involved in it, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made it clear more than once. The question is whether it is desirable to settle this matter at the time of the issue of the manifesto or keep it over after election results are known. This is also a question of electoral strategy."

"All these aspects will be considered by the Working Committee with reference to popularity in provinces. We shall then give the best consideration to the subject and arrive at decisions which we hope the Nation will accept."

PURE CANARD.

Questioned with regard to the news in papers that Pandit Malaviya is seeking to arrange an interview between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:— "This is a story which beats all past records in invention. There is absolutely no basis for this canard."

Referring to the meeting of the Working Committee members with Mahatma at Wardha, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

"There is no doubt that Gandhiji is still our leader, and his spirit guides us in our work, even though we rarely consult him. In fact, it is by way of affection and personal regard that Mahatma tried to meet most of his old colleagues in the Working Committee. As soon as he is able physically to do more work, we shall lose no time to make him a member of the Working Committee."—United Press.

The election campaign of the Indian National Congress was inaugurated in Bombay on Tuesday evening, at a mammoth meeting held in the Jinnah Hall, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Chairman and Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, explained the need of Congressmen capturing the Legislatures at the forthcoming elections.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appealed to all Congressmen in the country to concentrate their energies, during the coming months, towards making the position of the Congress stronger than ever. No efforts should be spared to see that Congress secured a clear majority in all the Provincial Legislatures. No Congressman could afford to ignore the effect that failure or success at the polls might have on the prestige and position of the Indian National Congress.

Tribune Of The Nation

Babu Rajendra Prasad stressed the necessity of educating the electorate, and said that, it was very essential to create a suitable atmosphere in the country, so that even the "Bourgeois Thomases" might know what exactly their duty was. The impression that Congress would be contesting the elections as one of the many political parties was wrong. Congress represented the political aspirations of the whole nation. It had proved through its work, suffering and sacrifice that it represented the country as a whole. Congress was the country and the country was the Congress.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had to preside at the students' meeting at the same time, sent a message saying:— "My active support and co-operation is always at the disposal of the Parliamentary Committee in its campaign to secure the success of the Congress at the forthcoming elections."

LUCKNOW MANDATE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his speech said that he and Rajen Babu, who had undertaken the task of organising elections in the country had arrived in Bombay from Wardha only on Monday and had started work. Although their views regarding Council Entry had not undergone any change, they had undertaken the work as the Congress had decided to capture the Legislatures. The task of organising elections had been undertaken by them, because that was the mandate given to Congressmen by the Lucknow session, and also because they believed that Parliamentary activity in the present circumstances in the country was absolutely an essential factor. Hence, it was the duty of every Congress organisation in the country to engage itself heart and soul towards organising the election campaign.

The Sardar said that there was absolutely no difference of opinion among Congressmen on the question of capturing the legislatures. They were all agreed on that point. Hence, it would be the bounden duty of every Congressman, to whatever group he might belong, to work towards Congress success in the elections. The first stage, when the Congress organised themselves in the "Perfect Roll Campaign" was over, and the Congress had entered the second



"The Election Campaign of the Congress is not a city or a Provincial Election campaign. It is a country-wide election campaign. The Congress through its work, through its fight for the country's freedom, through the sacrifice and suffering of its members, has gained the love and respect of the people of the country, and will retain it by further serving the country. I am sure that the people will stand by the Congress, as they have done in the past, and fill the Legislatures in the country with Congressmen."

—Rajen Babu

THAT DEATH-TRAP MUST GO

Nariman Takes Up Hornby-Vellard Question

At the July meeting of the Corporation, Mr. K. P. Nariman will move the following resolution, and will ask for priority at its first meeting on 15th July:—

"The Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to widen the Hornby-Vellard Road and also to take other measures, such as the raising and strengthening of the sea-wall etc., so as to prevent repeated motor accidents on that road, particularly during monsoon."

STOP PRESS

NAZI FEARS OF DARDANELLES TALKS

LONDON, July 7. Germans' concern over the Dardanelles discussion was voiced recently by Baron Von Neurath in an interview with Sir Philip. He stated that if Soviet warships were given unrestricted access to Mediterranean, the "balance of power" might be materially altered, as some French forces could be transferred from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. In these circumstances, the Anglo-German Naval Treaty might be compromised.

The contrary view is taken in London, where it is pointed out that the Soviet naval building programme at present is only replacement and only abnormal constructions by other Powers will give Germany the right to call for a revision of the Anglo-German Treaty.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

JERUSALEM, July 7. A personal appeal to the people of Palestine to end the present disorders was broadcast by the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Auchope, this evening.—Reuter.

Indians Force Draw With Lancs

Ramaswamy Remains Unbeaten: Nissar Helps Him To Complete His Century

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 7. The three-day match between the Indians and Lancashire at Lords ended in a draw.

The Indians resumed their first innings were all out for 405. Ramaswamy remained unbeaten with 127. The Lancs made 25 for one wicket in their second innings before stumps were drawn at 5 p.m. for the day.

Scores:— Lancashire 435 (for eight wickets, declared) and 25 (for one). Indians 405 (in 1st innings).

The weather was dull and threatening and the wicket was easy when Indians resumed their first innings this morning. The overnight batsmen carried the score to 221 for six, when the play had to be stopped owing to rain. Ramaswamy and Bannerjee had made 33 and 6 runs respectively. After quarter of an hour's delay, the play continued. Two hundred was reached in 235 minutes. Bannerjee was the seventh man out, having been held by Pollard off Nutter for 14. Jilani joined Ramaswami but did not stay long, being declared leg before to Booth under new rule for 19. Ramaswami and C. S. Nayudu then became associated and were still together when lunch was taken with score 316 for eight wickets, with Ramaswami batting 64 and C. S. Nayudu batting 28.

RAMASWAMI'S CENTURY. The play was resumed in light rain. C. S. Nayudu was bowled in Booth's first over for 30 (321/93) and as at Leicester, where he enabled Baqa Jilani to get his century, Nissar once again helped Ramaswami to do so. The Madras player, playing with great confidence and driving and pulling with superb power, was not troubled by the moderate bowlers who were handicapped by the wet ball. Eventually Ramaswami completed his century in 195 minutes. When the last pair had added 77 runs, rain again stopped play.

Ramaswami remained unbeaten with 127. He was battling altogether for 210 minutes and hit 13 times to boundary. He gave an attractive display, scoring all round the wicket. Indians were all out for 405. When Lancashire went in for the second time, Greenhalgh was lb.w. (N) to Bannerjee who was supported in the bowling by Vizianagram. Lancashire had made 25 runs for one wicket in their second innings. The match was drawn.

INDIA (First Innings)
Hussain b Pollard 2
Jai b Nutter 34
Merchant lb.w. (N) b Nutter 70
C. K. Nayudu b Nutter 39
Vizianagram c Nutter, b Pollard 5
Mushtaq Ali lb.w. (N) b Nutter 7
Bannerjee c Pollard b Nutter 14
Baqa Jilani lb.w. (N) b Booth 19
C. S. Nayudu b Booth 30
Ramaswami, not out 127
Nissar c Lister b Nutter 41
Extras 41
Total 405

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Booth two for 102.
Pollard two for 75.
Nutter six for 98.
Greenhalgh nil for 70.
Paynter nil for 19.
LANCASHIRE (Second Innings).
Hopwood, not out 5
Greenhalgh lb.w. (N) b Bannerjee 6
Paynter, not out 12
Extras 2
Total (for 1 wicket) 25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Bannerjee 4/101.
Vizianagram 4/13/0.

CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS

Privy Council Committee Appoints Executive
LONDON, July 7. The Privy Council Committee, appointed to make Coronation arrangements, met for the first time at St. James Palace under the presidency of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and discussed preliminaries for 45 minutes. It appointed an Executive Committee consisting of between 20 and 30 members, the majority of whom are chosen from outside the ranks of the Coronation Committee.—Reuter's Special.

ETHIOPIA'S APPEAL

LONDON, July 7. The Ethiopian Legation in London has issued a public appeal for £2,000,000 to administer and defend the western part of the country still unoccupied by Italy.—Reuter.

NEGUS RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, July 7. The Negus has returned to London.—Reuter.

DEATH OF GEN. SIR B. M. HAMILTON

LONDON, July 7. The death has occurred of General Sir Bruce Meade Hamilton.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMEN AMBUSHED

Casualties Include Dy. Air Chief And Famous Air Ace

ROME, July 7. Eight or nine Italian officers were killed when three aeroplanes which left Addis Ababa for Jimma province were ambushed on landing.

EMINENT CASUALTIES. The news lacks official confirmation but the victims are said to include the Deputy Chief of Staff Air Force, East Africa, and also Col. Antonio Locatelli, who made the first flight over Andes in 1919 as well as many flights over Greenland and the Antarctic.—Reuter.

POLICE POWERS OVER LITERATURE

India Under-Secretary Heckled In Commons

LONDON, July 7. Mr. Maxton in the House of Commons inquired why Indian police seized and withheld from circulation the book "Modern Government" by Sir Ernest Benn. Mr. Butler replied that he understood that no copies were withheld from circulation. Some copies were scrutinised on arrival but were passed on after examination.

Mr. Morgan Jones inquired how the authorities could even suppose that the book contained anything objectionable. Maj. Atlee asked if the people who made a survey of these books were totally ignorant.

Mr. Butler said that there had to be these powers to investigate literature. He regretted that any delay had occurred and said the book was passed as soon as possible.—Reuter.

SIND SOCIALISTS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

Sequel To Postponement Of Jawaharlal's Visit

(From Our Correspondent.) KARACHI, July 7. The Sind Congress Socialist Conference has been postponed to July 18 and 19 with the consent of the president-elect, Mr. Masani, as the arrival of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Karachi has been postponed by a week. Brisk preparation in connection with the holding of the Conference are going on and the Conference will be a representative one, as good response from all over Sind has been received by the Conference authorities.

JAWAHAR TO REACH KARACHI ON JULY 18

(From Our Correspondent.) KARACHI, July 7. According to a telegram received here Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving on the 18th instant.

SENATE'S CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, July 7. The Senate by 230 votes to one passed "vote of confidence" in the Government, after hearing the exposition of the Government's home policy. The Minister of the Interior declared that the Government would no longer tolerate the continuance of "stay-in" strikes.—Reuter.

EDEN TO TAKE WEEK'S REST

Lord Halifax Will Officiate

LONDON, July 7. Mr. Eden, under medical advice, is taking a week's rest in the country. Lord Halifax will in the meantime take over the direction of foreign affairs.—Reuter.



TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100-20-300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted Salesmen, experienced in silk and piecegoods. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary, etc., to Campbell and Co., (Bombay Manufacturers' Representatives), 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (6525).

Wanted Veterinary Surgeon as Professor, Agriculture College, Government Post. Apply personally. (Up country people write) with particulars, Royal Service Agency, 14 Hamam Street, Rajabhadur Mansion, 2nd Floor, Fort. (6525).

Wanted:—For European firm salesman capable of securing large orders in hardware, sundries and all other sundry lines. Only experienced and influential need apply with testimonials stating least salary Box No. 6517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Principal for the Chelasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, on Rs. 300-20-500. Applications with testimonials should reach the Secretary, C. and S. College Board, Shikarpur, (Sind) by the 25th July 1936. (3487)

Wanted Manager for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees Two Hundred per month. Cash Security Rupees Two Thousand essential. Responsible job. Apply immediately Box No. 6505, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Junior Assistant Ceramist who must be either a graduate of TISCO Technical Institute or a B.Sc. of an Indian University having proficiency in Physics and Chemistry; must be familiar with Petrographic and Microscope and elementary Drawing. A man with a Ceramist Degree from an Indian University is preferred. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should reach the General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Jamshedpur on or before the 31st July 1936. J. J. Ghandy, Ag. General Manager 3490.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To be let 6 Rooms block together or in 2 parts at Ville Parle East, Ranibhuvan Park Road. Rent Rs. 50 or 30 and 25 or to be sold for Rs. 14,000. See U. P. Vohra, Pannalal Chawl, Grant Road. (6520).

To be let 4 rooms cottage at Malavia Road, Ville Parle East, rent 35 or to be sold, Rs. 5,500. See U. P. Vohra, Pannalal Chawl, Grant Road. (6519).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let first and second floors for offices with 1st class arrangement plenty of light and air at Doon-gursee Building, 22/24, Rampart Row, Fort. Apply Doongursee & Sons, c/o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Forbes Street, Fort. (6493).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898 by Gopaladas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6518).

Desai's Coaching Classes for Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6522).

Matric Classes for October examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6523).

A hope for hopeless. Specialised training for matric students in Mathematics French and English for October Examination. Expert Individual Tuition in Shorthand and Typewriting 3 months Course. Accountancy Banking Insurance, etc. Special arrangement for ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33 Meadows Street. (6524)

11th July the last date of sending the form for December examination. For Cambridge Senior, regular classes under efficient guidance have been started by Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road alone. Apply. (3397).

New term for London Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants' Chamber's Courses commences at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Apply immediately: Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (6448).

Efficient revision classes started. Staff highly efficient. M.A., S.T.C.'s and competent Graduates. Individual attention paid. Apply Sirdar High School, 312, Vithalbhai Patel Road. (3492).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply. Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Best opportunity for property sellers and mortgagors. Kindly consult Vasanlal Bros., 231, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay. (6516).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sales Agents all over India for "Indian Life," an illustrated Sunday Weekly from Bombay. Price One Anna. For particulars write to The Manager, "Indian Life," Crown Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 4. (6596)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
55, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 3345/27 on the life of late Mr. Narhari Das, son of late Abhoyacharan Das of Baralia, P.O. Tangibari (Dacca), a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within a fortnight from this date. (Sd.) DALAL & CO., Secretaries.

Date 7-7-36. 3502.

THE PRALHAD MILLS, Limited, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY, convened for MONDAY, the 23rd day of DECEMBER, 1935, on which date or on the same day of the next week could not be held as no Shareholder was present, will now be held at the Registered Office of the Company in the Pralhad Mills Premises, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 16th day of JULY, 1936 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st MARCH, 1935.
- To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the year 1935-1936 and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact such other business as may be brought by the Chairman.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1936 to SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, PRATAPGIR NARSINGHJI & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1936. 3501

MOTORISTS

"STEAMY" WINDSCREENS. ACRISTOL the only preparation that successfully prevents that MONSOON danger of "fogging". Also for spectacles and all glass surfaces.

Re. 1½, and Rs. 2, per bottle. Sole Makers:—**LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,** 274, Hornby Road Bombay.

Legal Notices.

CORRECTION.

In the Notice regarding Sale of Property at Thakurdwar, which was published in our issue of 8th instant the name of the first Vendor was wrongly printed as 'M. T. Jayakar' the correct name should be 'M. R. JAYAKAR'.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 12145 in respect of 5 ordinary shares Nos. 373243 to 373247 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Shiram Anand Rao Oze has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 8th July, 1936. 6521.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY No. 427 of 1936.

Re: Messrs THAKAR RATANSEY POONJA, a firm, doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at De Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Ex parte: BAI DEWKABAI, widow of Premji Canjee.

PETITIONING CREDITORS. On the 6th day of July, 1936 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1936. S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

3504

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. RATILAL PURSHOTTAM SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant being the highest bidder was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property at an auction sale held on the 18th day of April, 1936, in High Court Sait No. 1110 of 1934 wherein Babubhai Maharaj was the Plaintiff and Chaturbhui Mulji and Monghibai, widow and Administratrix of Govindji Laxmidas were the Defendants under the Directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1935.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenement or Chawli and the Well standing thereon and the three privies situate on the South-West Corner at Bhasker Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 499 square yards (four hundred and ninety-nine square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 341, Current Rent Roll No. 184, Old Survey No. 291, New Survey No. 1/422, Cadastre Survey No. 1377 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward formerly Ward Nos. 4562 (1) and (2) and 3433 and Street Nos. 2, 2a and 3 and present C. Ward Nos. 4562-63 and Street No. 28 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsing Lalji Maharaj, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mohreshwar Vinayak Kothare and now of Jivraj, Shamji or on towards the East by a Public Passage leading from the Portuguese Church Street to this and other pieces of land and on or towards the West by the property of Bhiva Tanaji Koli and which said premises are now in the occupation of the 1st Defendant and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1936. AMIN & DESAI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

3496.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN & PRESS FACTORY AT AGRA AND PRESS FACTORY AT KEKRI (MARWAR, RAJPUTANA.)

By order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co. Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as under:—

LOT I.—Agra Gin & Press Factory on Tuesday, 14th July, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) Buildings-land 3.12 acres, machineries, stores, &c.

LOT II.—Kekri Press on Wednesday, 15th July, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) Buildings, land 14.9 acres, machineries, &c.

For further particulars apply to **CRAWFORD & CO.,** Government Auctioneers.

D. MISTRY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE AND COLLECTORS OF CURIOS.

Auction sale of about 200 years old Real Cashmere, woollen shawls, about 8,000 Tolas Silverware, one lot jary embroidered bed sheets and Nechias, and cloths. Teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge. Oil paintings and water colour. Ivory walking sticks with gold handles. Large lot of copper, brass and alluminium Madras and Moradabad engraved utensils. Electric ceiling and table fans, wall clocks. Gas guiser, rich carpets, chandeliers, sandalwood and jewel boxes, cash boxes, glassware crockery, Zeitz Binocular, etc.

On Saturday the 11th and 12th day of July 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 6/12 Bruce Street Fort in the show room Messrs. D. Mistry & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction sale under instructions from the party concerned property of a deceased comprising Chests, trunks, suits, almirahs, sofas, cabinets, zoonah almirah, tapestries, partitions, brassware ornaments, etc.

Silverware comprising teaset, vases, lotas, thalis, glasses, etc. also very old cashmere embroidered Shawls, embroidered bed sheets, towels, table cloths, etc. Real ivory walking sticks. Also one 8 cylinder 7 seater hummobile Motor in good condition. Furniture, utensils, miscellaneous articles and Motor car will be sold on the 11th and silverware, shawls, cloths on the 12th.

Property on view. Condition of sale. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

D. MISTRY & CO.

2nd Week! 2nd Week!

IMPERIAL'S Magnificent Meiodrama of Maternal Love and Sacrifice exquisitely enhanced by a Patriot's counter sacrifice.

"MAHA MAYA"

Featuring:—**JILLOO, KUMAR, GULAM MAHOMED, FRAMILLA, LALITA, ASUJI, ABDUL, CHEMIST, SYED AHMED** and others.

Director:—GUNJAL

Daily Shows at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

New Queen's Road.

PLAZA

To-night and Every Day during the week **PRIZE-WINNING PICTURE** The most astounding Irish drama, Brutally Beautiful

"THE INFORMER"

with **VICTOR McLAGLEN** An R.K.O. RADIO Thrilling Picture.

3496.

TO-MORROW 3 P.M.

ZENANA SHOW

8TH & LAST WEEK

JEEVAN NAIYA

Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

"Jeevan Naiya" will be continued till Friday only

BECAUSE

Bombay Talkies' New Picture

ACHHUT KANYA

Is coming on July 18 to

ROXY TALKIES

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

RUDY VALLEE

Singing 6 Hit Songs in The most magnificent Musical by Warner Bros.

SWEET MUSIC

with **ANN DVORAK**

and a Dozen other Stars
2 BANDS! 100 GIRLS! LAUGHS! ROMANCE!

DON'T MISS IT

THURSDAY, 9th July
The King and Queen of Song and Dance

AL JOLSON
RUBY KEELER

in **CASINO DE PARIS**

FRIDAY, 10th July
The land of "Cucaracha"

IN CALIENTE

with **DOLORES DEL RIO**

THE THEATRES LIMITED, CALCUTTA

New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s Marvellous Musical Extravaganza

Still the BEST Attraction in the Town

5th Glorious Week

THE MILLIONAIRE

OR "CROREPATI"

Starring—**SAIGAL**

MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, P. SAN-YAL, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, NEMO, KIDAR

AT **MINERVA**

TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Sat., Sun. and Holidays AT 2-45

RASH DRIVING PROVED

Driver To Be Charged With Man Slaughter

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Addressing the Coroner's Jury after leading evidence on the death of Daji Atmaram, an excise sepoy, knocked down by motor-car No. Y1241, driven by Ratana Rustomji Kavarana on the night of June 8 last, Inspector Dyer of the Palton Road Police, said, today, that there could be no dispute, on the evidence led, that the suspect was driving the car in a rash manner.

Medical evidence showed that Atmaram died of pneumonia following injuries.

Lt. Hudson of the G. T. Hospital, giving evidence before the Jury said that pneumonia was the direct result of the injuries. It was a complication which set in usually after an injury to any elderly person who was confined to bed.

To a question from Jury, the Resident Medical Officer said that if a man had a very low vitality as the deceased had, then chances of recovery from pneumonia were very small. He might also recover in some cases.

In his address to the jury after Lt. Hudson was re-examined, Inspector Dyer pointed out that death in the case was pneumonia, following shock received by him after he sustained injuries. Therefore, he once again emphasised that the act of the suspect was rash and negligent and death was caused by such an act and therefore suspect was responsible for Atmaram's death.

He further submitted that the suspect might be recommended to be charged under section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Coroner in directing the Jury said that there could be no doubt about the rashness of driving in the case. But the point arose whether injuries sustained by Atmaram caused the death. He drew the attention of the Jury to the evidence given by Lieutenant Hudson and he personally felt that the suspect should be charged under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code and not under Section 304 A. of I. P. C.

It was his experience that many people who were suffering from pneumonia had recovered. And there was the medical evidence to show that injuries sustained by a person were not necessarily followed by pneumonia. Nor would pneumonia necessarily prove fatal, although there were cases to the contrary.

Jury Verdict.

The jury after deliberating over the sections explained to them brought out a divided verdict.

They held that death was caused by pneumonia following multiple injuries. But, by a majority of 6 to 1, they added a rider that they found that the injuries were caused by a motor-car which the suspect Ratanshaw Rustomji Kavarana was driving along Customs House Road in such a rash and negligent manner that his act rendered him liable to prosecution under Sec. 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code.

Four more witnesses gave evidence in the case to-day.

Bande Ali Abbas who stated that he was driver of 15 years' standing saw the suspect on that night driving in a rash manner. He was driving at the rate of 50 to 60 miles an hour.

He had gone to purchase some tea from a restaurant nearby and as he was about to step into the road, he heard a terrific noise like the report of a gun.

Witness, then, saw a man under the right front wheel of the motor-car which was on the threshold of the Customs Depot. Atmaram was subsequently extricated and he was bleeding from nose and mouth.

Witness saw the suspect halting on his back on the road with his legs drawn on the foot-board of the car.

He was smelling heavily of liquor.

PROMPT RESPONSE

TO DISTRESS CALL

Jawaharlal Appreciates Help From Countrymen In Far-Off Lands

ETAWAH, July 4. "But even more than the donation India welcomes and appreciates the enthusiasm of her children in far off countries, who think of the Motherland and respond so eagerly to any call of distress from her," writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, in acknowledging the receipt of a draft of £25 which were sent to him recently by the Principal, Johannesburg Indian Government School Newton, for the relief of sufferers in the famine area of Bengal.

It is reported that a further sum of £6 has been sent by the same School to him for the same purpose.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three persons arrested by the Princess Street Police in two raids carried out under the Gaming Act, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and their bail period was extended.

The accused in the two cases are Girdharilal Savakram; Lachiram Chaturbhuj and Ganeshmul Thosim.

The Crime Branch Police effected another arrest yesterday in connection with the daring robbery of jewellery worth about Rs. 3,000 from the house of a resident in Nagdevi Street.

Nomanbhoy Kalabhoj, the accused was remanded in custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Kantilal Maganlal Tijoriwala, Editor of a local vernacular paper who was charged under the Amended Children's Act for having given publication of a paragraph of news in which the identity of the minor involved was disclosed, was to-day acquitted of the charge by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate held that the Act did not give protection to children outside the Presidency and therefore no offence had been disclosed.

Mr. Velkar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. P. Desai defended Mr. Tijoriwala.

In connection with the assault on Mr. Hosenbhai Lalji, Chief "Mukhi" of the Jamat Khan, the police arrested Fakir Mohamed Karim and placed him before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, on a charge of having accepted bets on American figures.

The accused in his defence pleaded that he had no employment and resorted to accepting

bets on sutta figures to enable him to earn a living.

The Magistrate passed a deterrent sentence of imprisonment as stated above.

A Parsi who is alleged to have cheated the members of the community, by pretending to supply articles and food for domestic use as a charitable measure, cost price, figured as accused in a complaint filed at the Girgaum Police Court.

Noshir K. Driver, the complainant, filed a complaint stating that the accused, Kaikhosroo N. R. Rana, said that he would supply to Parsis articles of domestic use at cost price and opened two charity co-operative stores, one, at Chik-kalwady, Grant Road, and another at Dhoori Talao.

Both the stores were housed in charity buildings and paid a nominal rent of one rupee per year.

The stores were opened on every Sunday morning and many young Parsis served as volunteers.

The complainant alleges that he served like this for a period of 14 years. In this as well as in the purchase of goods he claims to have been deceived by the misrepresentation of the accused.

In April 1936 complainant learnt that the articles were not really being sold at cost price and protested to the accused who asked him to discontinue his services.

On this account the complainant charged the accused with cheating.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of Summons.

The point that "punches" called by the police during a search should be person whose independence and reliability could not possibly be questioned was stressed by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodew at the Bombay High Court on Monday in disposing of a case under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

Murildhar Ramchandra Bartakke, a resident of Poona, was fined by the City Magistrate Rs. 300 on a charge of keeping a common gaming house. An appeal filed by him against the conviction was dismissed by the Sessions

Judge of Poona, who confirmed the sentence.

Murildhar then applied in revision to the High Court. It was urged on his behalf that there was no unimpeachable testimony, the only evidence being that of the police and one of the two "punches" present during the search. It was suggested that the "punch" witness was a man of no means, and was the "sub-inspector's man", and that in a case in which the allegation that the sub-inspector had "planned" incriminating documents were made, such evidence would not be sufficient. Neither the police punter nor the second "punch" witness were called to give evidence.

Appeal Dismissed
The Lordships discarded the theory that the incriminating documents were "planted" in the accused's room, and observed that it would be impossible to hold on a matter of law that the magistrate was not justified in relying on the sub-inspector's evidence.

The Court found no reason to suppose that there had been mis-carriage of justice in the case and therefore dismissed the appeal.

In doing so, however, the Judges remarked on the selection of "punches" in the raid. In Mr. Justice Broomfield's opinion on it could not be said that a "punch" witness was unreliable merely because he admitted that he had been a witness in another gambling case. "But," his Lordship added, "it is a mistake to employ the same person as a 'punch' in different cases so as to give even the slightest reason for suspicion that he may be a professional witness. A 'punch' should be a witness as to whose independence there could be no possible question."

Mr. Justice Wassoodew observed: "The necessity of selecting respectable 'punches' when searches are carried out cannot in my opinion be overstressed. If the evidence of the 'punch' in regard to the discovery of incriminating articles is to carry conviction in the mind of the court."

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Mr. B. Moropanth, appeared for the accused; Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

DEATH THROUGH INTERNAL HAEMORRHAGE
BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of death through internal haemorrhage following a fracture due to accidental fall from the third floor of a house at Hanuman Lane was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on the death of Chaturbhuj Ghis.

Evidence showed that Ghis fell from the third floor of the building yesterday evening and died in the G. T. Hospital after his admission.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION
BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ramsunder Ramharak a bill and rent collector of Jamnadas Prabhudas and Co. was arrested on a charge of alleged misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 319 collected from 14 different tenants as rent from their company's buildings at Khumbarwada, Mutton Street and Chinnna Butcher.

It was alleged that the accused absconded on 26th June. He was arrested last night in Girgaum Back Road and produced this morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Police Court.

He was remanded into custody till 17th instant.

Hindu Mahasabha Session
(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 6. It has been decided to hold the Eighteenth Annual Session of the

ONLY ONE NEW M. S.

University Announces Results Of M.D., LL.M., B.Hy., D.O. & M.Com.

The University of Bombay announces the following results of the LL.M., M.D., M.S., B.Hy., D.O. and M.Com. examinations held in June:

LL.M. Examination
Second Class: Nos. 3 K. M. Shamanna and 5, B. S. Dingare.

M.D. Examination
A. C. Sankara Iyer passed with distinction.

M.S. Examination
Pass: No. 3, T. C. M. Desouza.

B.Hy. Examination
Passed the whole Examination: Nos. 3, V. C. Bhide and 4, V. V. Gharpure.

D.O. Examination
Pass: No. 1 P. G. Haldipur.

M.Com. Examination
Pass: Nos. 2, Miss Sarah P. John 3, G. L. Maini and 4, S. D. Savkar.

The award relating to the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Prinjli Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship will be announced later.

Results of the B.T. Examination
The Syndicate have decided that candidates who passed in either Part of the B.T. Examination, and appeared in the remaining part at the B.T. Examination in March 1936, be awarded classes under the old Regulations, which were in force then. According to this decision candidates Nos. 128 and 102 are now declared to have passed the B.T. Examination in the Second Class.

The following B.T. candidates passed the examination in the Second class:
Nos. 102, Sumati Parasnis, 128, B. J. Narayan.

Awards of the following Scholarships at the I.Com. and B.Sc. (Tech.) Examinations which were held over have now been made as under:

The Amelia wife of Dr. Accacio G. Viegas Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Narayana Rangappa Kamath of University Department of Chemical Technology.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhadas Commerce Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Maganlal Bhagwanji Desai of Sydenham College of Commerce.

MYSORE SILK CENTRE
Lady Raman Performs Opening Ceremony At Krishnarajpet

(From A Correspondent.)
KRISHNARAJPET, July 6.

Lady Raman performed the opening ceremony of the Mysore Silk Centre, certified by the All-India Spinners' Association, Hosaholalu, Krishnarajpet, yesterday evening in the presence of a gathering of over 500. Before the meeting she went round the village and was pleased to see more than 200 persons employed in the various processes, from spinning yarn to weaving cloth, especially Muslim (parha) women. Local officials also graced the occasion. A guard of honour, was presented by the local scout to the distinguished visitor.

Hindu Mahasabha at Lahore in October next, for which Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, Member, Council of State, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and a strong committee and various sub-committees have been formed.

SEWR! COTTON GODOWN ABLAZE

Damage Of Rs. 1,75,000 Caused

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A disastrous fire broke out in the early hours of this morning at Sewree involving the loss of nearly Rs. 1,75,000.

The fire broke out at about 2 a.m. in the New Prince of Wales Cotton and Ginning Press belonging to Messrs Forbes and Forbes Campbell.

Information was immediately sent to the Byculla Fire Brigade and in a few minutes fire engines from Byculla, Sewree, Mandvi, Gowalia Tank and Dadar came to the scene and tried to extinguish the flames.

Tongues of flames were emanating from the cotton godowns where, besides cotton, jute and many other such articles for ginning purposes were stored.

The fire engines worked incessantly till 6 a.m. when the fire was brought under control.

HEROIC FIGHT
Owing to strong wind, the fire spread to an adjoining building also, and the fire brigade men had to fight heroically to prevent the trail of fire.

A part of the roof of the building collapsed owing to the fire, while cotton, jute, waste, wool, hemp and machinery were destroyed involving a loss of Rs. 1,75,000. Among those who suffered loss in the fire besides the Prince of Wales Press Co., the Textile

JUHU-PARLE TRACK Villagers' Representation To Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The deplorable condition of the deteriorated footpath of the Vile Parle-Juhu track puts the people of that village to a great hardship specially in the monsoon. The poor residents of the Juhu village have to wade their way three miles long and have to go to Santa Cruz station or come to Vile Parle a muddy track.

I understand that representation is being made to the Juhu and the Vile Parle Municipalities to give them a small footpath. It appears that the representations that the Juhu residents made to the Suburban Collector have been of no avail. It has been decided to build the Juhu-Tara Road at the cost of Rs. 75,000. This road will be of more use to the wealthy motorists than to the poor.

The staff of the Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle, entertained their Gymnastic teacher, Sgt. N. Gindas, who is going to Germany to represent India in the Olympic Games of 1936.

The Vile Parle Street and Kumarkhanda Mandal celebrated successful Gauriday at Bhagini Seva Mandir with an entertaining programme.

Product Co., and Mr. K. J. Kapadia, who stored jute for pressing purpose before exporting it to Europe.

The cause of fire is not known. The property was insured.

"GAIN TO STATES" Madras M. L. A. On New Constitution

SHORANUR, July 5.

Addressing a public meeting at Chatur (Cochin) on his way back from Calicut, Mr. Swami Venkatesh Chetty, M.L.A., referring to the new Indian Constitution remarked that whatever the loss of British Indians therein, the Indian States had gained substantially by the Act. While the British Indian public would have no vote in the affairs of the Indian States under the new Act, their (States) representatives in the Federal Assembly would have a voice in matters concerning British India.

It was too early to say whether their representatives would only be nominal and titular, or whether their representation would really be strong and effective.

Regarding the general complaint of the States subjects against the Congress non-interference with the affairs of Indian States, he observed that despite the good reasons of the Congress for such a decision, the sympathies of British Indian Congressmen, were always with the subjects of the Indian States.—United Press.

SUBURBAN QUOTA IN PERFECT ROLL
(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

In the "Perfect Roll" campaign the Suburban District Congress Committee has enrolled about 3,500 to 4,000.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

Commencing Next SATURDAY

Greatest Emotional Indian Drama of Love-- Romance -- Adventure

Registan-ki-Rani

Featuring the pet Idol of the millions—the celebrated and popular Indian Star

JAL Merchant



Krishna Kumari,
Sitara,
Khatoon,
Baburao,
Soni,
Abubakar
in roles
that will
linger long
in your
memory.

KUMAR
Movietone's
SUPERB
PICTURE
of the
daring
Indian King
bravely
succouring
his
beloved
subjects.

DELICIOUS SONGS--SWEET MELODIES
JAL MERCHANT'S MASTERFUL ACTING
NEW DANCES--GORGEOUS SETTINGS--

An Indian Picture really to be proud of!

HERE IS A ROMANCE OF A MODERN ROMEO!

KAMLA MOVIE-TONE'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION

Majnu'35

MUSIC!!
MIRTH!!
ACTIONS!!
MELODY!!!
Starring:
Famous Songstress
Miss MUKHTAR BEGUM
Miss SHYAMA
Miss AMIRJAN
Mr. HAROLD LEWIS

Coming to GLOBE TALKIES Sandhurst Rd.

Next Friday

YOU WILL SEE
PUBLIC ENEMY
No 1--

Sher-ka-Panja

Gripping Situations!
Fast Moving Drama!
Scintillating Sequences!
Spicy Dialogues!
Delightful Dances!

MISS SARDAR AKHTAR,
Miss YASMIN,

Mr. NAZIR,
Mr. H. SHIVDASANI,
PHIROZE DASTUR,
GOPE,
The Comedian, Kamalkar

Marvellous Melodies all in one
Coming Next Friday at
SHER-KA-PANJA SUPER Talkies Charni Road, Tram Junction

Smouldering drama of a Gangster who was a menace to the society--
Eastern Arts Production Ltd. present

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m) GSG
17.79 Mc/s (16.86m) GSF 15.14
Mc/s (19.82 m.).

7-30 Big Ben. Musical Comedy Excerpts.
7-45 The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Solo pianoforte, John Hunt. From the Pavalion, Bournemouth.
9-0 Talks Feature.
9-15 The Heather Sextet.
9-25 The News and Announcement.
9-45 The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
a.m.
11-30 Selections of Indian Music. Chazals—Thumris—Quawals. (Recorded.)
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
(By kind permission of the Management.)
5-30 A relay from the Cooperage Football Ground of the match between the Chinese Olympic Team versus Picked Bombay.
6-50 L.H. Chelani and His Party Will present:—
"Honey-moon" (Gujarati skits)
7-15 Talk (Hindi): "Bee-keeping in Rural India." L.A. Raz.
7-30 Classical Music.
Kha Saheb Vilayat Hussain.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light Music. Kha Saheb Vilayat Hussain.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk "Europe and Asia in Art History" By R. V. Leyden.
10-0 A Studio Concert.
Mehli Mehta. Violin.
E. Verca. Cello.
G. A. S. Norman. Piano.
Sonata for Violin and Piano in G Minor. A group of Pianoforte Solos. Sonata for Violin and Piano in D. (Composer G.A.S. Norman).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
p.m.
12-35 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-35 Talk: "Student Welfare". By Brojendra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation.
1-51 Talk: "Come along with me in the Moon." By Kamal Bose.
2-6 Recorded Selections.
2-36 Kathakata. By Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
5-36 Musical Selections (Recorded).
6-6 Vocal Music (Bengali). Shamali Rakshit—Light.
6-21 Amiya Sircar—Modern.
6-36 Kamala Roy—Religious.
6-51 Instrumental Music.
Shova Kundu—Seetar Solo.
7-6 Vocal Music (contd.).
Kankabaty—Religious.
7-21 Provahaty—Modern.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB An Orchestral Programme (Recorded) from the Studio. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory, An Empire Programme Relayed from Daventry.
8-31 SB Talk: "Poems Grave and Gay". By C. F. Hooper.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 SB Talk: "Air-Mail Letter". From Biren Roy, India's Representative at the World Municipal Congress, Berlin.
9-21 SB Vocal Music (Bengali).
Haridas Banerjee—Comps.
9-36 Krishna Chandra Dev—Light.
9-56 SB Violin Recital. By Ram Chandra Mohanta.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
a.m.
8-0 Naat. By Wilayat Khan of Delhi.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. "A Choral Song."
8-20 Radha Bai:—(a) Thumri. (b) Ghazal.
8-36 Haidar Hussain. Sitar. Rajeeb.

CHATTERJI BREAKS GHOSE'S RECORD

LAHORE, July 6.
Two thousand people cheered Robin Chatterji when he came out of the water at 10-20 p.m. after completing 63 hours. He was garlanded in the water and the handcuffs were removed before he came out.
He was slowly lifted and put



ROBIN CHATTERJI.

on a stretcher on which he was carried to the Ayurvedic College Hospital where he is now resting. Various prizes were announced immediately after he established the record.
Chatterji was reluctant to come out even at 10-20 p.m., but the doctors warned him that further exhaustion would be dangerous.—A.P.

INDIA BEATS WORLD POLO TEAM

LONDON, July 7.
At Hurlingham the India Polo Team consisting of the Maharajah of Jaipur, Hanut Singh, Captains H. C. Walford and D. Dawson won the Indian Princess' Challenge Shield beating by 9 chukkers to 7 the "World Team" consisting of the Australian brothers P. S. and R. R. Ashton and the Americans J. P. Mills and Winslow Guest.—Reuter.

6-45 Talk (Hindustani): "The Fairs of Delhi". By Syed Shamshad Ali.
6-6 Dalip Singh Kapur.
"Flya bin kukat ban mena". Malhar.
9-10 Wilayat Khan of Delhi.
(a) Thumri Bhairavi.
(b) Ghazal.
9-30 Dalip Singh Kapur.
"Din neeke bite jate hain sunan karo siya Ram Ram". Bhajan.
9-40 Wilayat Khan Dhadra.
9-50 Radha Bai. Khamra.
p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Multant.
6-10 Dalip Singh Kapur.
"Koyala bolan lagi re". Thumri.
6-20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Gaori.
6-50 Radha Bai. Ghazal and Naat.
7-10 Wilayat Khan of Delhi.
"Dekhna taseer mere nala-i-jankah ki Sunke su berahm ne be-ikhtiar ik ah ki" (Nasikh).
7-20 Gawardhan Das.
(a) Jhan jhan jhan pae baie. Thumri Chhaya.
(b) "Diye dagh charekh ne is qadar keh chaman mira dil-e-zar hai. Ghazal Dosh.
7-45 "For Villagers Only."
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Dignity of Love". By L. Ahmad.
9-0 Gawardhan Das.
"Kirpa karo mo peh Din Dayal". Durga.
9-10 Wilayat Khan.
"Tujh se dil khak mile dil se bhi tu milta hai Kol milte hi se ae arbadah ju milta hai". (Dogh). "Agar ankhen men kalf-i-bada-i-asrar paida ho To har zarre men khurshid-i-jamal-i-var paida hai". (Taaheed Alwi).
9-30 Radha Bai (a) Dhadra (b) Ghazal.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk (English): "The Way of the World." By Dr. T.G.P. Spear.
10-30 Aftaab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.
(a) "Kahan tum rain jage." Khayai Kamod Balambar. Lae.
(b) "Mori nai jagan lagi re." Asthal Kamod Drut Lae.
(c) Kawan dhang tora sajan. Asthal Behag Balambar.
(d) "Nadir dir dim ta na na na dim." Tarana Behag.
(e) "Woh to behaish tum dekh ke halat meri. To get per ne-e-een abiat meri." (Haarati Mohani).

FATE OF TARIFF BOARD

Merchants' Chamber Urges Govt. To Give Reasons For "Abolition"

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce:—

The Committee of this Chamber learn from a communication which appeared in the Press recently that the Government of India have dispensed with the Indian Tariff Board. For several years past, my Committee have been pressing on Government the desirability of remodelling the constitution of the Tariff Board on lines which were in vogue in some of the advanced industrial countries. This had not been done however. The business community had to rest satisfied with the Indian Tariff Board constituted as it was. My Committee however should like to stress that even that Tariff Board, with its out-of-date constitution, served the purpose of carrying out the objects of the policy laid down by the Indian Legislative Assembly and approved both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, viz. the policy of discriminating protection. For some time past, it appears as if the Government of India were themselves not in favour of continuing even this policy of discriminating protection.

Future Of Protection

My Committee may be wrong in coming to this conclusion, but they have been forced to it by the trend of events in recent times. Protection has been refused to the Indian woolen industry, Indian glass industry, the heads and reeds industry, the shuttle industry, etc., and even the protection enjoyed by the Indian cotton textile industry has only recently been whittled down. The abolition of the Tariff Board, coming as it does close upon this refusal of protection to all such industries, and the discrimination manifested by representatives of the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly to accord protection to Indian industries, led my Committee and other commercial organizations to fear that the Government of India are on the eve of abandoning even the policy of discriminating protection which Government cannot be unaware, was always regarded as a very mild compromise by the Indian commercial community.

My Committee are, therefore, anxious for a statement by the Government of India with regard to the abolition of the Tariff Board to allay public anxiety and dispel public fears. They hope that the Government of India will be pleased to state as to what have been the exact reasons that have led to this abolition and what is the policy Government propose pursuing in near future with regard to protection to Indian industries. My Committee are not unaware that "ad hoc" Tariff Boards can be appointed whenever the interests of any particular industry require it. The Government of India will be pleased to state whether such "ad hoc" Tariff Boards will be appointed in future; whether there is no application of any industries before them at present, and whether they want to pursue the policy of discriminating protection in future as they have done up to now.

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8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Dignity of Love". By L. Ahmad.
9-0 Gawardhan Das.
"Kirpa karo mo peh Din Dayal". Durga.
9-10 Wilayat Khan.
"Tujh se dil khak mile dil se bhi tu milta hai Kol milte hi se ae arbadah ju milta hai". (Dogh). "Agar ankhen men kalf-i-bada-i-asrar paida ho To har zarre men khurshid-i-jamal-i-var paida hai". (Taaheed Alwi).
9-30 Radha Bai (a) Dhadra (b) Ghazal.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk (English): "The Way of the World." By Dr. T.G.P. Spear.
10-30 Aftaab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.
(a) "Kahan tum rain jage." Khayai Kamod Balambar. Lae.
(b) "Mori nai jagan lagi re." Asthal Kamod Drut Lae.
(c) Kawan dhang tora sajan. Asthal Behag Balambar.
(d) "Nadir dir dim ta na na na dim." Tarana Behag.
(e) "Woh to behaish tum dekh ke halat meri. To get per ne-e-een abiat meri." (Haarati Mohani).

WARNING TO TAXI USERS

Union Secretary Complains Invitation Flags Are Used By Non-Members

The Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union communicates to the Press as follows:—
A large number of Union Flags have been already distributed and flag bearing cars will be seen practically everywhere in the town. But the unwary public are likely to be deceived by a section—a small section of men—who are putting up imitation flags with the same colour and bearing the following letters:—
B.T.O. Public and on the other side T No.—
The public are hereby informed that the Union will not be responsible for any dispute that might arise between them and such taxi men who put the imitation flags. They are set up by some authority behind the veil. The Union is making enquiries and matters are likely to be placed before the highest authority if the Union is satisfied as regards this information.

The Union Flag has got the name "Union" on it and they alone are bonafide taxi playing the schedule rate recorded in the Schedule Card in the charge of the taxi driver himself. The Managing Committee of the Union is thinking of taking legal steps against such disturbers of the harmony of the Union.

Approver Describes Activities Of Hyderabad Gang

How Police Trapped Alleged Counterfeiters With Aid Of Bogus "Nawab"

HYDERABAD, July 6.
The activities of an alleged gang of counterfeiters were described before Mr. Saaduddin Khan, Second City Magistrate, when Hanmanthrao, an approver, gave evidence to-day in the case against nine accused arrested recently by the city police following a raid in Begum Bazar.

Hanmanthrao traced the activities of the accused to the year 1929 when Yagiahnar Ayan, one of the accused in the present case with three others arrived at Secunderabad from Bezawada and at intervals of a few days with the assistance of himself (approver) successfully exchanged locally British India currency notes of the denominations of one hundred and one thousand rupees to the extent of ten thousand rupees; whereafter they went under cover for three years during which he lost touch with Yagiah Narayan's gang.

In 1933 however one Raghunand- rao inquired of him if he was aware who were the Bezawada people from whom counterfeit notes could be obtained. He was taken to accused Kishenlal, at whose residence he again met Yagiahnarayan, now an employee of the Nizam's Railway. On their suggestion, continued the approver, he went to Bezawada. Further transactions in British currency notes followed at intervals up to 1935 and in each case they were exchanged in Hyderabad into the Nizam's currency.

Their Rendezvous

In 1934 a man named Ratnam came to Hyderabad from Pondicherry, which was a rendezvous of the counterfeiters. He brought with him four dyes for the manufacture of Hyderabad ten-rupee notes and saw the accused Kishenlal and his companions, who, however, refused to purchase the dyes. Ratnam then returned to Pondicherry.

However negotiations were continued by Ratnam's accomplices. Eventually, said the approver, in September last Yagiahnarayan wired to Kishenlal that he had met Ratnam and secured the dyes and made an appointment with Kishenlal at the Kazi Station. Kishenlal accompanied by the approver proceeded to the station.

From there the three who were joined by one Anki Naidu, proceeded to Hyderabad by car with dyes and ten bundles containing ten thousand note-size slips and alighted at Kishenlal's house.

Printing Machine

Thereafter a printing machine was ordered from Madras but subsequently second-hand printing press was purchased locally and a police licence obtained first in the name of Jagannath Pershad, expert in printing, who was taken into the conspiracy. The press was later installed near Kishenlal's house in Begum Bazaar.

The approver continuing, said that Kishenlal then approached one Dr Chetty and after taking him into his confidence obtained a loan of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of starting "operations". Loans were similarly obtained from two others Hardas and Vithaldas who contributed among them Rs. 2,500 and the balance was made up by Kishenlal.

Opening Ceremony

When finances had thus been secured the conspirators called in the services of the accused Pandit Deviknandan, astrologer, who was to select the most propitious day for the opening ceremony. On the appointed day in December last all the nine accused including the approver, assembled at Kishenlal's house at nine at night. Thence they proceeded to the printing press where Jagannath after incantations opened the door and proceeded to print samples of Hyderabad currency tenners. The results were unsatisfactory at first but the process was perfected with the assistance of the accused Waradrajulu and Bujiah, whereafter one hundred notes were printed.

The approver continued, he was given one of the notes with which to enlist shareholders in the "business", as a further Rs. 2,000 was needed.

Disputes Start

Matters proceeded smoothly for some time but thereafter disputes arose over the distribution of the booty and work was suspended. Possession of the dyes was the chief bone of contention.

This state of affairs continued till Kishenlal, two days prior to their arrest last month, came with the news that a well-to-do "Nawab" was willing to join hands with them and pay Rs. 5,000. The following day all nine accused assembled at Kishenlal's house to meet the Nawab's representative before drafting and signing an agreement. The latter were shown samples and notes and the draft agreement was prepared by the accused Kazimilal Bagh, which they took away promising to obtain the "Nawab's" signature. However, they returned with the C.I.D.

CRICKET AT MATUNGA

The Matunga Cricket Club were able to play their first fixtures of the season on Sunday last against the Mahim Woodlands, on the latter's ground at Silvaji Park which resulted in a draw.

The Woodlands, batting first, scored 56 runs to which the Matunga Cricket replied with 46, after some stolid batting by Kerker, Iyer and Nagin. The Woodlands fared badly losing 8 wickets for a paltry 22 runs. D. V. Podwal returned a flattering analysis of 6 wickets for 13 runs. The Matunga Cricket Club were only able to gather 32 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. Sa-hasrabudhe scoring 16 runs in just under 8 minutes, when stumps were drawn.

ment for stud purposes, while the cows shall be retained by the Panjrapole.

Earlier the Governor and Lady Graham visited the Panjrapole premises.—A.P.

THREE STUD BULLS FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, July 6.
In accordance with the desire expressed by the Viceroy in his recent communication to Provincial Governors on the improvement of livestock, three stud bulls were presented this evening by the Maharaja Doongursee Joshi to the local Panjrapole in the presence of the Governor of Sind and Lady Graham.

The presentation ceremony took place at a cattle fair held about six miles from Karachi, where the elite of the city had gathered.

Three stud bulls, Malcolm, 9 years old and his 4 and 2 year old children Tai and Gopi were selected by the Dairy Expert and brought to Karachi. The Governor and Lady Graham showed keen interest in the bulls.

Maharaja Doongursee has presented the bulls on the understanding that their male offsprings shall be handed over to Government.

LATEST NEWS

Mr. P. G. Devitre of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, writes in his letter of 3-6-36:—"I bought from you an INKOGRAF. It gives me very satisfactory service." Another user writes: "I have in my time used all the leading Pens—BUT THERE IS NONE TO TOUCH THE INKOGRAF."

The INKOGRAF—New American Writing Device—is really the Pen of the Day. Write a day or two with an Inkograph—and you will never part with it. Such is the charm of this NEW WRITING DEVICE.

It writes as soft as a lead pencil, draws lines to a ruler, makes 3 to 4 carbon copies with the original in ink, and does not blot, scratch, leak or smudge. The writing dries as you write and no blotter is required. Suite any hand—however the writing style may be. Improves handwriting 100%.

Price Rs. 16. The X-Ray Inkograph having a transparent Barrel and Exceptionally large Ink capacity Rs. 19. Can be had from J. J. Shah & Sons, (B) 354, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (Advt.)

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LOANS & OVERDRAFTS GRANTED AGAINST GOVT. SECURITIES, APPROVED SHARES, BULLION, MERCHANDISE AND COMMODITIES AT FAVOURABLE RATES.

SAGAR MOVIE TONE

presents with pride

From SATURDAY the 11th July

A COMEDY

Written by the mighty pen of

Sgt. K. M. MUNSHI

Starring:

Mrs. Shobhna Samarth

MOTILAL

YAKUB and others

PLEASE NOTE:—
It is a GUJRATI version worthy of witnessing with all members of your family at:—

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vadi 4, 1932
Muslim: Aav-ul-akkar 18, 1335
Parsi: Behman 6, 1935
High tide: 1:32; 14:28
Low tide: 7:45; 20:58
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Football: Chinese Olympic team vs. Bombay Combined, Cooperage, 3-15 p.m.
European Association Half-yearly General Meeting will be held at Green's Restaurant at 6-30 p.m.

Thursday July 9.

S. S. 'Kaisari-Hind' with English mails of June 25, due at 7 p.m.

Friday July 11.

S. S. 'Rawalpindi' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday July 13

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. Social meeting, 4-10 p.m.

BYCULLA D. C. C.
The First Meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee of the E Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to elect office-bearers and to transact other business permitted by the Chair.

STUDENTS' MEETING
A meeting of all student members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Party Office.

Your Favourite Dancing Stars—
GINGER ROGERS
Fred ASTAIRE
ANCHOR ON AN OCEAN OF JOY!
R. K. O.—RADIO'S GREAT NEW MUSICAL
FOLLOW THE FLEET
Sensational New Dances!
Seven Big Song Hits!
From Sat., July 11th
Of Course It's At
THE REGAL

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
H. G. WELLS'
Amazing Prophecy
"THINGS TO COME"
(100 years from now!)
A man and a woman of our time... A man and woman of the future... Will their problems be the same?
Also
All-Colour Mickey-Mouse
Entitled "ORPHANS' PICNIC"

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SYDNEY HOWARD
In British and Dominions
WHERE'S GEORGE?
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love on a Bet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MILNERS—"Things to Come." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Where's George?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Whisper." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pak-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Storm over the Andes." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MILNERS—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 3-30 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Sweet Music." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
PALAZZO—"The Informer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 3, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"First a Girl." Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Half Shot at Sunrise." Time as usual.

LOKMANYA "EVA SANGH, PARLE"
A Public Farewell function to Indian athletes going to Germany for the Olympiad on behalf of the Vile Parle and Suburban institutions will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Tilak mandir Gokhale Sabha Griha. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE
"At the Rai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsandas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parle, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1936 was 1190 of which 501 were women and 689 children, 368 being boys and 321 girls. The daily average attendance of patients was 39."

SANGAT SABHA
Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver his third address on Ramdas to lay (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Steamer Clan Murdoch left London on Saturday afternoon July 4.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Prof. M. F. Colaco will meet his students in English Literature to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings, South Wing.
Prof. M. R. Parakh will meet his students in French (Advanced Students) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings, South Wing.
Fathers Durr, and Florens will meet their students in Italian and Spanish, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.
Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio-Communication to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, Chaulapatty.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY
The total number of patients who took advantage of above dispensary during the month of June was 7478 out of which 332 Males, 469 Females and 381 children were new patients and 1956 Males 2443 Females 1757 Children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 249. Surgical cases treated were 417.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI DISPENSARY
The total number of patients treated in this charitable dispensary during the month of June 1936 was 1041, of whom 365 were males and 476 females.

CAMA HOSPITAL
The Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer of the Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund announced the receipt of donations collections and proceeds of entertainment, on behalf of the Fund—Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged 64,353 7 6
Collection made on the Cama Hospital Day, March 26th 1936, 13,095 0 4
Through Mrs. Blackwell, Chairman, Entertainment Committee: Proceeds of Variety Entertainment held on April 8th 1936, 7,026 5 0
Total 84,474 12 10
(In the list of donations announced in our issue of Monday last, the item of Rs. 69-2 marked against the name of "Dr. Balfour (London)" should be read as "The Friends of the Cama Hospital in the United Kingdom, through Dr. Balfour").

ROHIDAS BALMITRA MELA
Master Govind L. Nardkar will be presented a purse by the Rohidas Balmitra Mela to-day (Wednesday) at Reghvir Cinema Theatre DeLisle Road at 8-30 p.m.

Allahabad Nominees For U. P. Party Board
ALLAHABAD, July 7.
The Allahabad District Congress at a meeting held to-day has recommended 13 names to the Provincial Parliamentary Committee. The names include those of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Purushottamdas Tandon.—United Press

LATE MR. RAMBILAS PODAR

An Appreciation

(BY H. GUPTA.)

Very rarely we find in the Marwari community a soul so heroic and refined as that of Sjt. Bilas, as he was popularly known. He felt much for others, and little for himself, he restrained his selfish and indulged his benevolent affections, which constitute the perfection of human nature.

I knew him at school. Generally we find the Marwaris leaving school early but he was exceptionally hardworking and secured his B.A. degree at the young age of 21. He was a member of the Marwari Vidyalaya Education Board, if I remember aright, and took a keen interest in its affairs. It is doubtful whether the institution will get an equally able substitute. An ever-smiling face gave considerable charm to his alert and tall personality, which we shall no more see. He organised the annual gathering of the Marwari Vidyalaya, where he received his entire primary and secondary education, after several years (the delay was due to lack of interest on the part of the members). He was wet with perspiration on that evening busy in this thing and that, here and there and everywhere. Alas! Cruel Destiny has removed such a useful figure.

When his short life hath reached its final day:
Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which once was great's passed away.
My he rest in peace!

B. WARD BYE-ELECTION RESULT

Mr. H. H. Lalji Returned Unopposed

There will be no contest in the bye-election of the B Ward of the Bombay Municipality for a seat vacated by the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji as only one candidate has sent in his nomination.

Tuesday was the last day for receiving nominations but as only one candidate sent in his nomination for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, a member of the same family as the deceased has been returned to the municipal corporation unopposed.

CONGRESS NATIONALISTS AND ELECTIONS

BOMBAY: Monday.
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party will be held at Benares on July 20, to consider the statement issued by the General Secretary of the Congress regarding coalition with the Congress Nationalist Party, appointment of an Election Board and drafting of the election manifesto.

It is understood that the question of holding an anti-communal Award Conference and the position of the Bengal Hindus under the Communal Award and their representation to the Secretary of State on the subject will be also considered.—A.P.

INDIAN TEAM FOR OLYMPIC CONGRESS

Public Reception At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public reception will be accorded to the batch of Indian Young men proceeding to Berlin to take part in the Olympic Congress to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Indian Team has been organised by the Hanuman Vyam Prasarak Mandal of Auradi in collaboration with the Indian Olympic Association. The team will exhibit Indian indoor games and plays. All are cordially invited to attend and give a hearty send off to the Indian Olympic Team.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and prominent leaders will address.
V. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION
During the month of June 1936 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 896 among them the number of new admissions was 267 being classified as stated below: Hindus 212 Muslims 39 Parsies Nil Christians 16 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 35.

Officers Training Camp For Congress Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Tuesday.
The Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee gives me to understand that a training camp for volunteer officer for service during the next session of the ensuing India National Congress will shortly be opened at Ahmednagar. It is expected that each district will furnish its quota and send at least three candidates of which one should be a lady. Those who desire to join the camp should apply for further particulars to the Secretary, Bombay Suburban District C. C. Chhavi Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

STUDENTS MUST ORGANISE

Mrs. Naidu Urges Them To Draw Up Their "Magna Charta"

A fervent appeal to the Students of Bombay to make the Students' Charter their 'Magna Charta' and to organise themselves, was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on Tuesday evening, when she inaugurated the campaign to popularise the forthcoming Students' Conference.

Mrs. Naidu observed that the Students had every right to demand fair play and justice, and to be treated consistently with their rights.

The University should recognise the just claims of the students.

Mr. K. T. Chandy said that the Students' Brotherhood had, for some time past, felt the necessity of organising the students of the City. It was wrong to say that the inspiration for convening the conference had come after the Matric agitation, though one of the issues before the Conference was the Matric question.

Miss A. J. Dastur said that the idea of convening the conference was there long before the Matric papers had even been set. The conference would attempt at bringing the students together.

Mr. M. M. Gandhi stated that the purpose of the conference was to safeguard the interests of the student community.

STUDENTS' RIGHTS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed that the students had every right to develop themselves to their fullest capacity, to voice what they felt to be their authentic needs in all matters.

Knowledge should not be merely academic—academic in the sense it was generally used. She believed that more scholarship that did not spur them to action had very little value. They had a right to demand that type of education which helped in the development of their personality and gave them powers that enabled them to cope with every situation in life.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that she had often heard the two words 'demands' and 'grievances' being repeated over and over again, but she wished to hear also the words 'responsibilities' and 'duties.'

She hoped that the Students' Conference would formulate and accept a comprehensive scheme for the well-being of the students of Bombay.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Referring to parents, Mrs. Naidu said that she had a very great deal to say against them. Docile young men and women were not wanted; they should be reasonable and rational. She emphasised the need for mutual respect and toleration between parents and students. The older generation should give of their experience lovingly, and not arrogantly.

There should be a larger measure of self-discipline among students self-discipline combined with

integrity, and inflexible loyalty to one another.

NO LOWERING THE STANDARD.
Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said: "We don't want to lower the standard of education and culture. We don't want inefficiency. Let us be very firm about that. But we want fair play. Justice and we want that those who study should be treated consistently with their rights." The students must not attempt at lowering the standard. They should demand that every child that was born had the opportunities of life and of education. The examiner should not see catch-questions. They had a right to ask of the University Justice, and recognition of the just claims to education that should not make them and their parents bankrupt and that should not be mere instruction or leave their growth stunted.

STUDENTS' CHARTER.

Mrs. Naidu asked the students to discuss fully the issues at the Conference. Referring to the Students' Charter, she said: "see to it that is your Magna Charta." It should have the impression of high ideals for ideals often inspired great things. "Let it not be said that you have met together in a moment of impulse, because you have some grievances to redress." They would be meeting in a solemn conference to discuss their Charter—a Charter not merely of their legitimate rights but of their noble duties in a high spirit of courage and vision.

Miss Leela Nimbar proposed a vote of thanks.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF STUDENTS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Students' Conference write: "It is intended to draft and present a thesis before the Students' Conference. The thesis will deal with the fundamental rights and obligations of the student community in general principles of which are laid down in the Students' Charter. The thesis will form the theoretical part for a full discussion by the delegates in the open session of the Conference. For making the proposed thesis a historic one, suggestions and resolutions are invited from the students and those interested in the student cause."

All the correspondence should be addressed to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Narayan Ashram, near Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

Read "What Mayor of Bombay Says" on page 16.

Have you any constructive suggestions

or criticism to make on this subject?

If so, write to us briefly.

PLEA FOR MINOR INDUSTRIES

Mr. Khaitea To Put Up Strong Case During Indo-Jap Talks

SIMLA, July 7.

The representatives of the Indian Trade and Industry and those of the Associated Chamber of Commerce who held preliminary talks with Mr. Stewart yesterday in connection with the revision of Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty will hold further discussions at 3 this afternoon with the Commerce Member, Sir Zafurulla Khan.

Besides Sir Zafurulla Khan and Mr. Stewart, Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Frank Noyce will also be present. It is understood that besides the working of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, the whole trade position of India with Japan will be reviewed during the discussion. The Indian industrialists urge that the treaty with Japan should not cover only cotton and cotton piece-goods as at present but should include other articles manufactured and raw.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry besides putting forward their views about cotton and cotton piece-goods, it is understood, strongly emphasise the necessity of protecting the minor industries in the country against cheap Japanese imports as also the de-

stability of increasing exports of various articles, such as oilseeds, unmanufactured tobacco, hides and skins, pig-iron etc., etc.

Mr. D. P. Khaitea is putting up a strong case for Indian minor industries.

There seems to be unanimity of opinion between the Indian and European representatives in regard to the offtake of cotton by Japan and import of Japanese piece-goods.

It is expected discussions with these non-official business representatives will be concluded by Saturday, next. If necessary they may be called again by Government for consultation during negotiation with the Japanese delegation.

TWO-HOUR SITTINGS.

The informal conference between the non-official business advisers and Sir Zafurulla Khan, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Mr. Raiman and Mr. Stewart which commenced at 3 p.m. to-day continued till about 5 p.m. when some more preliminary talks were held.

On Wednesday and Thursday the non-official advisers will engage themselves in examining a huge mass of statistics and pamphlets supplied to them and in formulating their views on certain questions that have arisen. It is understood that the advisers have formed themselves into three sub-committees to go

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Garden For The Poor

At the Bhandarwada Reservoir Garden at Mazgaon which is otherwise called Joseph Bapista Garden, more facilities will be provided for the working classes who toll from sunrise to sunset and are not able to take advantage of the garden in the evening after sun-set. It is the practice of the Municipal authorities for various reasons to close down the garden soon after sun-set. It was represented to the Municipal Commissioner, however, that poor people could not take advantage of the same before sun-set. There is one difficulty, viz., electric lighting. There are no electric cables beyond the entrance of the garden and it would be very expensive to provide lighting in such circumstances. It is, therefore, proposed to install 15 petromax lamps at a cost of Rs. 922. The recurring cost for labour, oil, etc. would be Rs. 1,235. A water closet and a urinal also will be provided in the Garden which will cost Rs. 2,385.

Bombay Muslim Students' Union.

The Bombay Muslim Students' Union has published its annual report for the year 1935. The organisation was started with the object of providing facilities for social contact between students of various colleges and schools and

also to offer them opportunities of coming in touch with leading men of the older generation. The Union has some leading local Muslim citizens as its patrons, and life members. The report shows that the Union arranged some interesting lectures, and held indoor games and elocutionary competitions. But arranging a few lectures and some tournaments should not be the be-all and end-all of students' organisation of a big city like Bombay. It is the time that the students' organisations developed closer acquaintance with the real problems of civic and national life. The Muslim community is the victim of appalling poverty and ignorance. A Muslim students' organisation can undertake activities for, among other things, improving the lot of the community by opening free night schools in the labour areas for adult education and offering free services of its members as teachers. The Union can create political consciousness among its members by issuing small pamphlets on important social and political problems and by holding discussions on the burning topics of the day. A real Muslim students' union should be more active, should be more zealous and should be a more realistic institution. A few lectures by foreign visitors and elder politicians cannot solve the problems of the youth.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburbs especially Santa Cruz keenly sympathise with Seth Anandilal Podar the benefactor and founder of the Podar High School at Santa Cruz on the death of his wife and youngest son, Mr. Rambilas Anandilal Podar in the tragedy that befell him on Monday at 2 p.m.

PARLE LIGHTING PROBLEM.
At the meeting of the Municipal Board held on Sunday last Mr. Caesar De'Mello, the President, read a letter from the Suburban Electric Company which was a reply to the Municipality's letter regarding a further revision of rates.

RELEASED DETENUS' "FRESH ACTIVITIES"

Chittagong Magistrate On Independence

CHITTAGONG, July 7.
That several released detenues were attempting to organise a fresh terrorist movement in certain areas in this district and that they and others have been busily engaged in a secret recruitment to a new party and in collection of arms for this purpose, was the statement made by responsible Government officials addressing a meeting of the Central Committee of Anti-Terrorist organization here.

Addressing the meeting the District Magistrate said: "Independence or Swaraj is not a contemptible ideal, but the terrorists' false and perverted methods for attaining it are contemptible."—United Press.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD

The total number of patients (male, female and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafraabad during the month of April 1936 was 4,498, May was 4,179 and June was 4,476. The total number of patients treated for three months was 13,013.

into all these questions and will present their point of view at their next meeting with the Government representatives.—United Press.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CITY

Those returning home last evening after their day's work on the streets, leading to Girgaum had an exciting experience when chulnies and bhajachajias were lunged at them in the course of an unseemly affray.

No sooner did the police from the Princess Street Station arrive the combatants disappeared, only to surrender later to Inspector McCarthy who was on the spot making inquiries. All the arrested persons were taken in custody and some of them were offered bail.

Three men had received stab wounds and as the condition of one of them was found to be serious his dying declaration was recorded by the police in the presence of an Honorary Magistrate. Inspector McCarthy, Sub-Inspector Umer Khan and H. A. Khan made inquiries into the case, and arrested several persons suspected to be involved in the affray.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1936

THE CITY POLICE

The Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1935 presents a record of crime which is far from satisfactory. It shows that cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 207,205 against 158,331 in 1934 and 131,454 in 1933. The increase is mainly in the offences under special and local laws like the Bombay City Act, the Municipal Act, and the Prevention of Gambling Act. But certain types of serious offences, too, show an increase. For instance, cases of murder increased from 43 in 1934 to 48 in the year under review; and cases of rape by a person other than the husband, of attempt at and abetment of suicide and of kidnapping or abduction, selling etc. for prostitution increased respectively from 15 to 20, from 50 to 65, and from 81 to 109 cases. An encouraging feature in the record is that the total of Indian Penal Code crime during the year is the lowest since the year 1911. How heavy was the hand of the repression on the Press is evidenced by the fact that security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from 19 presses and 23 newspapers.

Having It Both Ways

The way in which the Report explains certain figures about offences calls for some comment. When the figures are low, it is attributed to the efficiency of the Police, particularly in preventing crime. When, however, the figures are high, that, too, is often attributed to Police efficiency, to the effective detection of offences, which otherwise would have gone unnoticed. Thus the decrease in the Indian Penal Code cases is attributed largely to methods like extenuation of suspects; and the large increase in offences against local Acts is thus explained: "The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number

of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances and more serious forms of crime." Now, the Police should not have it both ways. When figures of offences are high even in normal times, they should, in humility, admit that their preventive measures have not been effective enough. If policemen find that in any case they are praised by the higher authorities—a most common occurrence in India—they do not feel the stimulus to put forth their best efforts in dealing with crime.

Speed Up Indianization

The Police personnel in the City still leaves much to be desired. In a force of 4,157 men, excluding officers, only 2,500 are literate. The Police will show more efficiency and less crudeness and rudeness if they are better educated. It will be a shock to the public to note that it is still possible in Bombay for one to be a police officer without being even literate. There are five such in the City Force. It also appears that more than half the officers are non-Indians. Many of these, therefore, fail to mix freely with the people, whom they claim to serve, and consequently fail to enlist adequate co-operation from the public. It is admitted by some of the highest police officials that Indian policemen regard themselves as bosses rather than as servants of the public and, therefore, are incapable of receiving full co-operation from them. That is due to no small extent to the influence of non-Indian higher officials. The position can be improved only if the Police Force is Indianised from top to bottom, and is made fully responsible to popular Indian Ministers.

Germany Defies All

A peculiar situation would appear according to yesterday's telegrams, to be developing in Europe. Italy having been meanly and immorally bribed with her ill-gotten booty, the honour of being the greatest menace to peace remained with Germany. But Germany seems to be doing her best, apart, of course, from certain circumstances over which she has no control, to isolate herself completely. The Italo-German understanding was mainly, if not entirely, due to Italy's desire to bully and threaten France and other Powers. Italy has now got what she wanted. The agreement, therefore, has lost much of its vital significance. What is more, there is a positive conflict of objectives between the two in Central Europe. Italy has taken Austria under her protection and is encouraging monarchism which Germany naturally does not like. But Italy has succeeded as against Germany, for a Vienna cable says that negotiations for Austro-

German reconciliation have broken down. More noteworthy is the attitude of Germany elsewhere. The declarations of Colonel Beck, the Foreign Minister of Poland, Herr Greiser, and of an official spokesman in Berlin all tend to show that there is a definite clash of views and intentions between Poland and Germany, causing some anxiety to Europe but at the same time indicating that the friendship between the two countries may change into hostility. But Germany is not only losing the friendship of Poland. She has strained the sympathy of Britain to the breaking point as is evidenced from the irritation which Mr. Eden made no attempt to disguise in the House of Commons. Germany thus stands alone. What is behind Herr Hitler's dangerous mind is not known, but if Germany must disturb the peace of Europe, one would wish, for the sake of world peace, that she did it now.

Nagpur High Court

The Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur has recently been raised to the dignity of a High Court, so that the Central Provinces and Berar are now under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur. In January last, the Governor inaugurated the High Court and Sir H. C. Gour in his speech on that occasion referred to the traditions which had been established by other High Courts. It appears that the Nagpur High Court is also establishing its traditions, but some of them are hardly of a character which will meet with the approval of the rest of India. The newly-formed High Court is asserting its independence in a variety of ways. Even while it was only a Court of the Judicial Commissioners, it had passed two judgments on the 26th August and 11th September last year and held that certain decrees passed and orders made by the High Court of Bombay in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction under Clause XII of its Letters Patent were made without jurisdiction and that, therefore, they were not binding on it. Clause XII

of the Letters Patent of the Bombay High Court is identical in terms with Clause XII of the Letters Patent of the Madras and Calcutta High Courts. Each Court has put its own interpretation on its terms and the question of amending it is under consideration of the Central Legislature. In the meantime, if the judgments of one High Court are to be allowed to be set at naught by another High Court, the result would be chaos, and this was exactly what happened. In order to remove the inconveniences caused by the Nagpur High Court refusing to recognise the interpretation put upon its own Letters Patent by the Bombay High Court, the Government of India had to pass Act No. 5 of 1936 known as "the Decrees and Orders Validating Act" and this Act provides that no decrees of the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Rangoon High Courts under the respective clauses of their Letters Patent, shall be called into question in any proceedings before another Court on the ground that the High Court passing the decree or making the order had no jurisdiction to pass or make it. The

A CRITIC OF JAWAHARLAL

Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji's Views Examined

(By Rammanohar Lohia)

II.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regards the present stage of capitalism as a perpetual state of crisis from which recovery is possible only through a socialist change. Sir Jehangir differs and is inclined to believe that the present crisis is no worse than the former ones, which capitalism was able to overcome. He brings forth Professor Keynes, as his only argument, who has, indeed, remarked on "the great staying power of capitalism and its immunity from violent instability." No doubt, capitalism as a system of economy, has been common to the West. This stability, however, is far more political than economic. Its economic stability is not of the same type. Very violent fluctuations in the standard of living of the people do take place. Indeed, they are not quite so severe as the periodic famines of the pre-capitalist period. That they cause widespread distress, hunger and relapse into a cultureless existence will, however, not be gainsaid.

The Only Remedy
The world war resulted in an effective growth of economic nationalism, not only in the colonies and in Japan, but also in less developed, though independent, countries of the Western world. This is an entirely new factor, which, obviously, could not have affected pre-war capitalism. High tariff walls, exchange restrictions and quotas have, to all intents and purposes, come to stay till the end of the capitalist system. Further, no unexplored regions now remain in the world which had before done such signal service in transmitting blood to pre-war capitalism. The race for colonies and trade spheres can only mean imperialist rivalry which, left unchecked, is sure to result in mass slaughter with mustard gas and incendiary bombs. Production below capacity and below necessity and unemployment and enormous expenditure on armaments are inevitable and there is no escape from the grim fact that the present crisis of capitalism cannot be overcome except by socialism.

Symptoms Of A Disease
To say that lack of smooth functioning of supply and demand is at the root of the present capitalist crisis is to describe it and not to explain it. Indeed, Sir Jehangir has given instances of disturbance of equilibrium between supply and demand and they are an abnormally unstable demand, a stationary population and an inflexible wage policy. To anyone acquainted with the intensity of post-war depression, any explanation of it on these lines must appear highly unconvincing. It is not correct to say that any extraordinary changes in the needs of men in the matter of food, clothing and housing and other requirements have taken place. What is correct is that new needs and desires, in other words, new effective demands and expansion of the old ones have not been possible. Capitalism, however, must expand, if it is to exist, both in the quantity of existing (Continued on page 14)

decision of the Nagpur High Court which had held to this effect, was also declared to be void. The occasion for referring to this incident is furnished by a letter, which we have received for publication complaining about the treatment which the Nagpur High Court has extended to Mr. G. C. O'Gorman and another Advocate of the Bombay High Court, who had requested that they may be allowed to appear before it to conduct a certain application for transfer made to the High Court at Nagpur. It appears that Mr. O'Gorman formally applied for permission to appear, but his application was refused on the ground that the practice of the Nagpur High Court was to allow Advocates of other High Courts to appear only in exceptional cases and that there was nothing to indicate that the case in which permission was sought was exceptional. We think this spirit is to be deprecated. There ought to be reciprocity among the several High Courts in this vast country, and when any member of the bar of a High Court with undisputed legal ability and holding the requisite qualifications applies to be allowed to appear before any other High Court, his application ought not to be summarily refused. Under the new regime with Provincial Autonomy in force, the spirit of reciprocity and courtesy among several Provinces will be absolutely necessary, and we hope the Nagpur High Court will revise its attitude towards the other High Courts in the country.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Switzerland Arms Apprehending Danger From Germany & Italy

(From Our Own Correspondent) PRAGUE, June 25.

The Swiss Government has just voted a sum of nearly 15 million pounds for special military measures. The amount, which is not covered by the ordinary budget, is stated to be meant for increasing the strength and improving the equipment of the army, extending the air force, and raising "fortifications." These measures are suggested as being necessary in view of new currents and developments, for the defence of frontiers. The fortifications are to be built mainly along the German frontier, which fact would also seem to indicate the direction from which Switzerland apprehends danger. At the same time, it is understood, that Swiss authorities have in view also the strengthening of the Swiss-Italian frontier, which will have a military significance also in the event of a German-Italian conflict. There would seem to exit a keen idea that in case of a German-French conflict, Germany might prefer now an advance along Switzerland rather than Belgium, due not only to the fact of Belgium's added military strength, but also to considerations of not causing alarm to Britain. Be this as it may, the new Swiss measure is a reflection of the state of tension in Europe to-day demanding a marked strengthening in military preparedness.

The Palestine Revolt

Reports about the revolt of the Arabs in Palestine continue to occupy an important position in European papers. Latest accounts indicate that the Arabs are keeping up a hard and bitter opposition in spite of the introduction and extension of sharp measures by the British authorities. The Berlin daily, "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," publishes a long report of a fierce fight at Tulkarm on the Jerusalem-Haifa railway.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

It would be a little premature to greet with enthusiasm the London report that "the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations have surmounted a most formidable hurdle by virtually agreeing on the military question." The details have not been given, so it is not possible to form any opinion as to the merits of the agreement particularly in view of the changed situation in North-Eastern Africa through the complete surrender of Great Britain and the League of Nations to Italy. Then, the military question however "formidable" a hurdle is not the only difficulty. There is the problem of Sudan and Egypt's rights in that province which are strenuously resisted by Great Britain. Finally, there is the fundamental problem of the status of Egypt, her complete and unfettered independence for which Zaghloul lived and died and to which Naha Pasha referred in his stirring speech on the occasion of the reburial of his great leader.

WOMEN AND WORKING COMMITTEE.

The omission of a woman member from the Working Committee was, of course, unfortunate. But we do hope the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will set discontent at rest, and reassure women—if they are any which we confidently doubt—that there could not possibly be any question of any Congress leader being inspired by any prejudice at all against women as such. There is no Indian worth the name who will not unhesitatingly recognise the right of women to share, on equal terms, with men the rights and duties of leadership. But while the mistake made at the Lucknow Congress was quite unconscious, we hope it will not be repeated again. The Karachi resolution recognises their rights to equality and, what is more, our women have established that right by service and sacrifice which no grateful country can ignore.

WHAT IS BEHIND IT?

In a letter to the Government of India the Indian Merchants' Chamber expresses the fear, widely entertained in the country, that the abolition of the Tariff Board may be a prelude to the abolition of the policy of protection. The Chamber points out that there are grounds for the fear inasmuch as protection has been refused to the woollen industry, the glass industry, the shuttle industry etc. and even the protection enjoyed by

way line, between Arabs and military posts. Aeroplanes, tanks and armoured cars are stated as having been employed in a fight that lasted over seven hours. The report states: "The setting of aeroplanes did not easily frighten the Arabs who opened a lively fire against the planes as they flew low with the noise of machine guns. One plane was hit three times. This fight gains a special significance, since only two days earlier the British Government had announced a policy of strong hand in the House of Commons. It shows on the one hand that Britain proceeds with energy and on the other side that the Arab opposition is not to be broken easily." Reports from Jerusalem indicate that negotiations in London began unofficial Arab delegation have brought no success. Probably the vigour of Arab opposition here, in a situation of much strain at various points, has also influenced London to the line of lifting sanctions against Italy and abandoning or dropping the Ethiopian cause with little delay. Commenting on Eden's last speech in the House of Commons in which he announced readiness for lifting the sanctions, a leading British daily itself says: "It will hardly be believed that there was not a syllable in Mr. Eden's speech of sympathy for the Emperor of Abyssinia or his people and not a syllable even in the gentlest reproach of Signor Mussolini. Where was the Mr. Eden who sternly exclaimed at Geneva: 'While we talk men and women are being killed.' There are references to British attitude in the change, as far as Eden is concerned, being influenced by mixed considerations of practicability and policy. In connection with the latter there are also some suggestions of concern in certain influential British Conservative circles lest continued and severe pressure on Fascism might lead to reactions harmful to important imperial interests. From the view

of practicability there are also suggestions relating to the increased value of Palestine in guarding significant Empire interests, which, as matters are, complicates the course of negotiations.

Uncertainty About Austria

The Austrian situation remains one of much uncertainty. There is at the moment an added measure of uncertainty owing to some new complications introduced by the Abyssinian conflict. The repudiation of Locarno and the restraint of Rome towards Berlin in the interests of the Abyssinian campaign have meant a revival of Nazi activity in Austria. Responsible circles in Austria itself have, in the meanwhile, been more engaged in strengthening certain monarchist currents than in consolidating the internal position by drawing wider sections to the Government and extending understanding with the country's neighbours in general, many of whom now view the position and possibilities of development in connection with Austria with close care. The period ahead is likely to be of much decisive significance. Switzerland is an instance to show that there are no absolute factors against Austria retaining independence and having economic well-being. It is a matter of decision and decision and securing available wide basis for it.

Benesh Tours Country

The President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Benesh, who is perhaps Europe's most active President, has just been making a wide tour through the country, which has aroused much attention within the land and outside in various centres. At different meetings in connection with his tour Dr. Benesh has expressed his full confidence in the stability of the country and hold of the State. His confidence is well supported by (Continued on Page 11.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

cultural—they cannot but be a vague and distant dream. We cannot ignore the fact that only a free India can make its distinctive contribution to world culture and literature. Nor can we, we are afraid, agree with Madame Wadia that while politicians and scientists have worked havoc with the world, writers have always played a noble role. The amount of literature published to glorify war, imperialism, race-superiority, White Man's Burden, etc. has been enormous. And in our own experience a Miss Mayo has been no means a rare phenomenon. The great value of culture cannot possibly be denied, but there are certain conditions precedent to the development of culture which may not be ignored. And, secondly, however effective the influence of culture, world peace cannot be secured unless the causes that make for war and conflict—they are political and economic—are tackled immediately and ruthlessly.

Our Faulty Education

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—There are five main defects in our joint system of education: 1. Due attention is not given to the training of body, mind and heart, nor to the preliminary training of the senses. 2. The student is overburdened with instruction. 3. Examinations are so conducted as to make them tests of cram work and not of understanding; and on that account they encourage the habit of preparing lessons by heart, and not that of trying to understand. 4. Due care is not taken to prepare the student to earn his bread. 5. Nor is due care taken to turn out a good human being, a good citizen, a good member of community, blessed with the fellow-feeling for all fellow-creatures. 1. The introduction of Montessori and Kindergarten is purported to remedy the first defect. Unfortunately, both are introduced in name and form and not in spirit and Life. Montessori is comparatively easy, and can be commenced at home, before the child is sent to school. Volunteers can do much good by paying house to house visits and teaching parents how to educate their children in Montessori. Shortly after the introduction of Kindergarten in England, an observer complained that schoolmasters nullified it by teaching students to learn its exercises by heart, instead of using them as means to gratify and cultivate the mind as well as the body. (Continued on Page 14.)



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Presentations of pedigreed bulls for the purpose of cattle improvement follow one another in rapid succession. It is evident that the Viceroy's lead has caught the public imagination and must give a great impetus to animal husbandry in India.

—Anglo-India.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME?

The Bengal Presidency Muslim League protests against Government officers, high and low, carrying on electoral propaganda "on behalf of a particular political party."

Men, according to the Congress President, can seldom grow enthusiastic over questions relating to women.

How can they? One can't grow enthusiastic and terrified simultaneously.

But we do congratulate the President on his tactful reply to the criticism about the non-inclusion of women in the Working Committee "I decided," he said, "to break the tradition in the hope that this would ultimately be good for women themselves. The representation I have received is itself a sign that some good has resulted from my decision."

That's the goods. That's the stuff to give 'em. And it would fetch 'em too.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber wants to know from Government the reasons for abolishing the Tariff Board.

There is only one reason. The Board has achieved what it had been set up to do. Read the reports.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, will represent India in the Indo-Jap. negotiations that are to start shortly. He will be advised by representatives of "commercial interests of India" and assisted by an official from the British Embassy in Tokyo. No representative is coming from Lancashire to assist or even advise Mr. Stewart. It isn't necessary.

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN AIR FORCE

Headline. Indian Air Force, or the Air Force in India?

The Bengal Government have refused to appoint any committee to consider the question of unemployment in their province. And quite rightly. Aren't they already doing their best effectively to tackle the problem through detention camps?

The C. P. Government, says a message, has contradicted the report that famine is raging in Ben-tul.

We hope the famine takes this gentle hint and behaves itself.

An Indian Polo Team, we are delighted to learn, has beaten a "World's Team" consisting of two Australians and two Americans. Our own team was composed of the Maharaja of Jaipur and Hanut Singh, representing, of course, Indian States and two Indians, Captain H. C. Walford and D. Dawany.

We congratulate our countrymen, if you know what we mean.

Apologies of the continued silence of Germany on the British question, Captain Eden categorically declared that he was not going to ask for an answer any more.

Eden is evidently annoyed and Hitler should, therefore, await developments with confidence. The stronger the moral indignation of Britain's Foreign Secretary the more pronounced is his eventual surrender.

WOMAN CONQUERS PLAGUE GERM

Headline. Naturally. She can't allow any infringement of her monopoly over the mere mouse.

An Anglo-Indian contemporary is distressed to find Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant starting on an election campaign appealing to the people to help Congress to end "foreign domination and to achieve complete independence." Plainly says "What had the Pandit to offer by way of a constructive programme? Nothing."

We deeply sympathise with our contemporary's pain and distress. We can well imagine how it feels like so to speak.

But our contemporary has got the answer wrong. The answer to its question, as a matter of fact, is precisely what the Pandit said. No programme is more primarily and fundamentally constructive than to substitute for foreign domination complete independence.

No Disturbing Of International Situation

Germany's Assurance

Eden's Anxiety About Danzig Situation

To-day's Cabinet Meeting To Consider All Points

BERLIN, July 6. An assurance that Germany will take no step which might disturb the international situation is understood to have been given by a Foreign Office spokesman in the absence of Baron von Neurath to the British Minister and the French Ambassador when they called at the Foreign Office this evening.

It is understood that the object of their call was to make enquiries concerning the German attitude towards Herr Greiser's speech on Danzig, in regard to which, it is believed, the reply was given that the speech was fully supported by Germany.

Herr Greiser left for Danzig this evening.

A cable from London states:

It is learnt that at this evening's meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Eden stressed the serious potentialities of the Danzig situation, which will be further considered at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.—Reuter.

TAGORE'S NEPHEW SENTENCED

Year's Jail For "Subhas Day" Speech

CALCUTTA, July 7. Mr. Soumendra Nath Tagore, the Socialist nephew of Dr. Rajendra Nath Tagore, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, I.P.C. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta for a speech he delivered in observance of 'Subhas Babu Day'.

The theme of the speech was severe criticism of the Government policy in detaining persons without trial.

Mr. Tagore has been recommended for "B" Class—United Press.

JUDGMENT

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed "the language used by Tagore was calculated to excite and provoke disaffection. Quite recently he was dealt with as a first offender on a similar charge and released on his furnishing surety for good behaviour. In the circumstances a deterrent sentence is called for".

In the course of a statement Tagore said he had condemned in his speech the absolutely unjust method of curtailing freedom of man without trial. "If my facts are true and remain unchallenged, I do not see how the charge of preaching hatred can at all be brought against me". He added that although he had condemned the Government policy he had clearly stated his disapproval of terrorism, which, to say the least, was unable to bring the country even an inch nearer its goal, namely freedom.—A.P.

1,000 SPANISH FASCISTS ARRESTED

MADRID, July 7. One thousand Fascists have been arrested throughout Spain after the alleged discovery of plans for a 'coup d'etat' at Madrid.—Reuter.

BATLIBOI'S

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OXONS FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

Put Up Poor Score Against Cambridge Varsity

LONDON, July 7. The Inter-Varsity match was continued at Lords in fine weather. Attendance numbered 2,000. Cambridge declared at their overnight total of 432 for nine.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Darwall Smith	one for 54.
Murray Wood	two for 73.
Singleton	one for 108.
Dyson	three for 94.
Murray Wood	two for 73.
Seamer	one for 22.

Weather was overcast. Hundred was reached in 130 minutes. Khan bowled with his usual accuracy. Oxford were all out by tea time for 203.

Barton was out to Jehangir Khan's fourth ball (4-1). Grover was out at 109 for three, caught at deep-square leg. Belle was out at 115. He batted for 150 minutes and hit four times to boundary. Seamer was out at 145, Murray Wood at 157 and Walford at 171. At the same total Matthews was out and Dyson at 183.

Walford batted for an hour and played a bold game.

OXONS FOLLOW ON

Oxford followed on. Mitchell-Innes and Barton put on 58 runs for the first wicket before Barton was bowled for 28. Mitchell-Innes played brilliant cricket and scored all round the wicket. He has so far been batting for 130 minutes and has hit one six and 12 fours. He and Belle were not out at the close when the total was 121 for one.

OXFORD (First Innings)

Mitchell-Innes c and b Cameron	43
Barton b Jehangir Khan	4
Belle st. Gibb, b Brocklebank	48
Grover c White b Cameron	12
Seamer l.b.w. b Jehangir Khan	11
Walford c Yardley b Brocklebank	40
Murray Wood l.b.w. (N) b Jehangir Khan	82
Singleton b Wogler	3
Matthews c Yardley, b Brocklebank	0
Dyson c White b Brocklebank	3
Darwall Smith, not out	5
Extras	11
Total	209

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O.	M.	R.	W.
Wooler	17.5	6	33
Jehangir Khan	29	12	37
Brocklebank	30	12	47
Cameron	24	3	85

OXFORD (Second Innings)

Mitchell-Innes, not out	79
Barton b Brocklebank	28
Belle, not out	12
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wkt. at close)	121

CAUVERY IN FLOODS

MYSORE, July 6. Consequent upon heavy rains both in the Malnad areas and the Coorg, there have been during the past two days floods in the rivers, Hemavati, Lakshmitheertha and the Cauvery.

The water level in the Krishnarajassagara has risen from 116.02 feet two days ago to 119.36 feet at 8 a.m. yesterday.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, has issued instructions to all officers to warn the residents in places situated on the banks of the Cauvery not to approach the embankments of the Cauvery.—United Press.

Floods In Cochin

COCHIN, July 6. News comes from Pudukad, Chovera, Cranganur, and other places in Cochin that as a result of heavy floods, people living in the littoral tracts and on the banks of rivers have been rendered homeless.—United Press.

CONGRESS SECRETARY STABBED

CUDDALORE, July 7. A sensation has been caused here by the report that P. Thanigachalam Pillai, Secretary, South Arcot District Congress Committee, Harijan Seva Sangha, was stabbed seriously on his forehead, and lips while sleeping in the Gandhi Ashram, Pudukalayam, in the early hours of this morning by an unknown assailant. Thanigachalam Pillai raised an alarm, which awoke friends sleeping nearby. They chased the alleged assailant but he escaped. Thanigachalam Pillai was taken to Government hospital where he was attended to. Police are investigating.—A.P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CITY

(Continued from page 1)

city for mischief, though there might be little scope for good in the Legislatures, and the Congress had taken a decision to take all possible steps to prevent people who were likely to use them in such a manner as to retard the progress of the country towards its goal. All other activities would have to wait for some time, and Congress organisations and their resources had to be mobilised towards attaining one particular objective, and that was the successful termination of the Congress election campaign.

Proceeding, the Sardar said that there was ample time to carry on a hurricane campaign. But the immediate task before the Parliamentary Committee was the revitalising the Provincial, District and Taluka Congress organisations. The provinces had been instructed to make a special survey of the actual position in regard to each individual seat to be contested, whether it belonged to general or special constituency and also whether it belonged to the lower or the upper House. No effort would be spared to see that the Congress got an elected majority of its own in each one of the Provincial Legislatures.

OFFICES CAN WAIT

Referring to the question of acceptance of office, the Sardar said that there were differences of opinion among Congressmen on that question. According to him, it was a minor issue now, as the most important issue before every Congressman was, the capture of the Legislatures. The question of offices could be settled later. It was essential that the position of the Congress in all the Legislatures was made stronger than the other parties, so that the question of acceptance of office could be decided on its merits and the Congress might not be forced into a decision against it on the score of its not having a majority. Congressmen should speak with one voice till victory at the elections. There was no doubt, there were honest differences of opinion, but they could be decided without generating heat.

Concluding, Sardar Vallabhbhai said: "Outside the Congress, there are many who are interested in seeing Congressmen engage themselves in fruitless controversies or stand divided. But we who fought many battles of great endurance, hardship and suffering cannot be expected to be easily led astray. For the first time, except in the case of last elections, the Congress in its history has decided to capture the Legislatures, and no Congressman can afford to ignore the effect that failure or success of the Congress at the polls will have on its prestige and position."

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL. Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of his speech said that the Parliamentary Committee was appointed a few days ago, according to the decision of the Lucknow Congress. The Committee met at Wardha five or six days ago, and decided that the election campaign should start immediately, in right earnest. Already all sorts of parties and individuals were in the field, and rumours were not wanting, that all the non-Congress parties in the country would jointly oppose the Congress. The work before the Congress was stupendous. The Congress had to put up 2,100 candidates for the various Provincial Legislatures in the country, and had to approach no less than three crores of electors and educate them and request them to exercise their right for the good of the country. The Election campaign of the Congress was not a City or Provincial Election campaign. It was a country-wide election campaign. A great deal of preparation was necessary, before the candidates were formally put up. It was essential to create the proper atmosphere and enthusiasm among the people. Congress Parliamentary Committee had to select as candidates only Congressmen who believed in the creed of the Congress. There was no dearth of workers. There were thousands of them who had worked and sacrificed for the country under the Congress banner and who were still continuing to do so. The finding of suitable Congress candidates was not a difficult task. But the real task was the education of the electorate. It was no easy task and meant time and money.

ORDERS OF CONGRESS. Continuing the ex-Congress President said that Congress workers all over the country should engage themselves in the work of creating the necessary atmosphere, so that the many doubting Thomases might know which way

MENACE TO NATAL INDIANS

If You Go Down, Go Down Fighting, Says Sir Raza Ali

DURBAN, July 7. The Agent General, Sir Raza Ali, appealed for a united front among Indians when accompanied by Lady Ali he returned to Durban after five months work connected with the Parliamentary session in Cape Town.

Acknowledging the welcome, he said his services were always available to all sections of the Indian community, and emphasised the importance of common national as opposed to sectional interests.

Touching upon his marriage, he said that this act was a very strong uplift force conferring higher status on South African Indians. He had married one of a group, who though described as "coolies" by certain ignorant whites, had been accorded perfectly equal treatment in the highest European circles.

Reviewing the work concluded during Parliamentary session, Sir Raza Ali said that the Transvaal Land Tenure Act was an epoch-making measure. It conferred the right for the first time upon Transvaal Indians to own land, without accepting segregation. He warned Indians that the centre of political action was now transferred from Transvaal to Natal, instancing attempts of the Natal Municipal Association in endeavouring to create residential and business segregation. Indians must be prepared to defend inroads upon their rights. He said "If you go down, go down fighting."

Referring to the forthcoming visit of the Union Parliamentarians to India, he said India would accord a hearty welcome to the South African Delegation, for the success of such visit would react favourably on the cause of Indians in South Africa.—Reuter.

FARMERS FACING RUIN

OTTAWA, July 7. Canadian wheat prices have kept pace with the soaring grain thermometer closing at full fluctuation limit of five cents per bushel.

Current reports spell "ruin" to many American, and Canadian farmers, unless rain falls quickly.—Reuter.

their duty lay. The creation of the proper atmosphere was a very important factor, and Rajen Babu explained how during the last Assembly elections, the atmosphere played a great part towards the success of Congress candidates. The work of the Congress was the work of the people and not of certain individuals.

Individual candidates could do nothing in the Legislatures. They would have to carry out the orders of the Congress. Every candidate would have to take a vow that he would carry out the Congress mandate, before he was accepted as a Congress candidate. The Congress through its work, through its fight for the country's freedom, through sacrifices and suffering of its members had gained the love and respect of the people of the country and would retain it by further serving the nation. Hence, it would not be a big task for Congressmen to give any undertaking, that had been decided upon. It might be a bit difficult for those who want to use the Congress to get into the Legislatures to sign the necessary pledge. The above, in gist, was Rajen Babu's reply to the "Times of India's" criticism.

NOTHING BUT TACTICS.

Speaking on the question of acceptance of office, Rajen Babu said that all Congressmen were agreed on the objective before them. There was difference of opinion regarding the tactics to be followed in achieving that objective. Could it be achieved through accepting office or could it be achieved without accepting office? That would be decided later. The immediate question was the capture of the Legislatures and the Congress organisations and workers should set about this work. There could be no difference about the different activities of the Congress. All were on the same plane. One was not higher, and other not lower of minor activity. Each Congressman, who had an aptitude for a certain activity of the Congress would be asked to undertake it, similarly, those who had an aptitude and best fitted for Parliamentary activity would be selected for that branch of the Congress work.

Concluding Rajendra Babu said that the work was stupendous and it was essential that every step taken should be well thought-out. He was sure that people, as they had done in the past, would stand by the Congress and send in Congressmen to the Legislatures in their hundreds.

NO NEW GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT

Another Cape-Town Conference Rumour Discredited At Simla

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, July 7. There is absolutely no information here regarding the report current in South Africa that the Union Government and the Government of India are negotiating new gentlemen's agreement.

It is not clear how this rumour about negotiations for new agreements has originated, but Simla denies all knowledge of any such proposals for another Cape Town Conference.

TRANSVAAL LAND TENURE ACT.

Regarding the doubt raised whether the provisions of the Transvaal Land Tenure Act will recognise the right to change place of business, it is stated that within the exempted areas, Asians can freely change their place of business. The question whether there should be safeguards against the abuse of power if Municipalities refuse licences, is said to be outside the scope of the Bill, but under the Act passed, no Asiatic, who is living in the exempted areas can be refused licence on the ground that he is in illegal occupation.

ADEN TO BE CROWN COLONY FROM APRIL NEXT YEAR

No Racial Discrimination Against Indians: Bombay High Court Retains Appellate Powers Over Colonial Supreme Court

SIMLA, July 7. Two papers, one containing an Order-in-Council and another, the Instrument of Instructions regarding the separation of Aden, were laid in Parliament to-day.

Aden is to be separated from April 1, 1937 and is to be given a Crown Colonial Government. There will be a Governor with an Executive Council, which should include at least two officials. There will be no Legislative Council. All legislation will be made by the regulation of the Governor, the right of the Crown to legislate for Aden being retained.

The guarantees to Indians given by the Joint Parliamentary Committee have been assured under separated Aden in the Order-in-Council and the Instrument of Instructions.

(1) India shall be relieved of the financial contribution towards the Aden administration which amounted to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees annually;

(2) There shall be the right of appeal from the Supreme Court of the Colony to the Bombay High Court in all judicial cases and death sentences have to be confirmed by the Bombay High Court;

(3) There shall be no racial discrimination;

(4) British Indian subjects have the same right of entering Aden Protectorate as any other British subjects;

(5) There shall be no imposition of additional taxation in Aden, unless absolutely necessary;

(6) Aden will continue as a free port;

(7) The proportion of the Indian personnel in administrative services should be maintained for some time more; and

(8) The present level of administration should be maintained.

Of these assurances, 4, 7 and 8 will be secured by an executive instruction by His Majesty's Government.—United Press.

They are:

(1) India shall be relieved of the financial contribution towards the Aden administration which amounted to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees annually;

DELHI STRIKE CALLED OFF

Tongawallas To Resume Work Sequel To Successful Negotiations

NEW DELHI, July 7. The strike of the Tongawallas and Thelawallas was called off this afternoon as a result of successful negotiations between the Deputy Commissioner and the strikers' representatives at the former's bungalow.

Earlier, the Deputy Commissioner received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner now at Simla intimating his decision suspending restrictions on the strikers. The Commissioner receiving the telegram called the strikers' representatives and after a brief conference the representatives agreed to call off the 'hartal' insisting for a written document from the Deputy Commissioner who promised to hold an enquiry into the conduct of officials of the S.P.C.A. and to redress the grievances.

It is expected strikers will resume work to-night.—U.P.

VAGARIES OF JAP AUTHORITIES

Indian Jeweller's Arrest And Release Without Preferring Charge

LONDON, July 7. It appears that the Indian Jeweller named Hussein was arrested on suspicion of defrauding three shops of 30 Mexican dollars each. Instead of handing him over to British authorities, the Japanese, threw him and his wife into gaol and failed even to inform the British consul at Mukden. The acting Consul-General at Harbin only accidentally heard of Hussein's arrest five days later, and immediately informed the Consul-General at Mukden who demanded the handing over of Hussein, which demand the Japanese ignored. The British Ambassador at Tokyo was informed that Hussein would be released on July 5 and it is now reported that he has been released although there is no confirmation of this. It is understood that the Japanese authorities do not wish to prefer a charge against Hussein.—Reuter.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BURMA

Protest Against Rebate On Railway Freight On Coal

RANGOON, July 7. The Secretary of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Commerce Department, Government of India, protesting against the omission by the Government to consult Burma on the question of 37½ per cent. rebate on Railway freight on coal from collieries to Calcutta. This proposal, if enforced, would be a serious act of discrimination against Burma which imports substantial quantities of Bengal coal and would prejudicially affect such import in view of other competitive coal.

The Chamber strongly urges maintenance of 'status quo' in order not to disturb Indo-Burmese trade.—A. P.

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ELECTION DRIVE IN N. W. F. P. Dr. Khan Sahib Tours Kohat District

KOHAT. (By Mail). Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., has completed his tour of Kohat District in connection with the elections to the N. W. Frontier Council and held meetings at different places. He visited Karak (an important centre of Khatak Constituency, Tehsil Teri, District Kohat) on the 1st instant in that connection. He was received with great enthusiasm in spite of the propaganda carried on against the Congress in the district and in spite of the fact that some musical entertainments were arranged by the opposition to divert the attention of the public when the meeting was to be held at 9 p.m.

Moulana Mahomed Ali Khan, an old Congress worker, presided. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Khan Sahib and other prominent Congress workers of the Tehsil. The villagers were exhorted to vote for the candidates put up by the N. W. F. Parliamentary Board, as that was the only body that could fight for the interest of the masses.

AT KOHAT. Dr. Khan Sahib also addressed a crowded public meeting at Kohat town. Pir Shahinshah, the President of the Provincial Parliamentary Board was the first speaker. He appealed to the public to realise the importance of the vote. A vote meant a share in the management of Government, and they were enfranchised only after making so many sacrifices.

Dr. Khan Sahib said that N.W.F. Province was reported by the Senior Commission to be a magazine of gunpowder, which might burst at any time and that it was the home of wild, semi-barbarous tribesmen, but the sacrifices of Khudai Khidmatgars during the recent years had compelled the N.W.F.P. Government to declare that the province was in no way inferior to any other province in India. He further said that communal dissensions were the making of the selfish leaders of all communities.—United Press.

SIND ELECTORAL ROLL

Collectors Will Receive Applications Till July 10

KARACHI, July 6. Examining certain suggestions in connection with preparation of electoral rolls the Government of Sind have decided as at present arranged that applications for enrolment should be accepted by Collectors upto July 10. It has been suggested that in the case of persons who are not regis-

When Nizam's State Can Join A. I. Federation Problems Of Masulipatam Port And Postal And Telegraph Systems Must Be Settled First

(From Our Own Correspondent.) HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 4. Further enquiries made in responsible official quarters regarding the policy which the Nizam's Government is adopting in connection with All-India Federation, it is learnt that as already indicated the State is prepared to enter an All-India Federation provided certain of her rights and privileges are honoured.

One of the main question on which the views of the Nizam's Government happen to be shared by the other States as well, relates to Maritime Customs. In 1802 it may be remembered a treaty was concluded by the East India Company and Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur with a view to improve and secure the commerce carried on between the Dominions of the Nizam and those of the British.

PORT OF MASULIPATAM. According to Article I, the East India Company agreed to grant to His Highness the free use of the sea-port of Masulipatam and the liberty to establish factories there.

In accordance with the Commercial treaty, under clause III the Governor-General (Marquis of Wellesley) undertook not to impose custom duties on articles imported from or exported to any part of the British Empire. But this provision of the treaty has never been acted upon. The stand taken up by the Nizam's Government is that by taxing goods consumed in Hyderabad the Government of British India are imposing a heavy and unjust burden on the subjects of the

terable except on applications, a consolidated list, giving necessary particulars for the purpose of enrolment, should, if submitted by representative individual or body, be accepted by the Registering Officer and if he is satisfied as to the eligibility of the persons included therein he should enter their names in the roll. Any such request will be considered by the Registering Officer provided sufficient data are furnished.

WOMEN VOTERS. Another suggestion is that in the case of women claiming to be enfranchised by virtue of their husbands' property qualifications, production of an extract from the revenue, municipal or income-tax records should be dispensed with. Government are not accepting this suggestion as it would cause administrative inconvenience but it is hoped that Collectors will, if they deem fit, accept woman's application for enrolment and have her statement therein regarding her qualification verified.—A. P.

UNITED FRONT FOR ELECTIONS Bengal Muslim League Decision

CALCUTTA, July 6. An important meeting of the Bengal Muslim League was held yesterday night urged the Muslims of Bengal to present a united front at the forthcoming elections and requested the Government to put an immediate stop, by taking disciplinary action, to the active election propaganda that is being carried on behalf of a particular political party by the High Government Officers, District Officers and Officers subordinate to them.

This meeting held, was in contravention to public service rules and would seriously prejudice the freedom of electors. The meeting authorised the Secretary of the League to correspond in this connection with His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State for India and the Government of Bengal.—United Press.

PATNA RADICAL MUSLIM PARTY

(From Our Correspondent) PATNA. (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Patna Radical Muslim party held under the chairmanship of Mr. Syed Rasheed Salim it was unanimously decided that a Provincial Radical League Conference should be held in Patna on the 15th and 16th August 1936.

The aims of the party is "complete political and economical freedom for the masses."

Nizam. It is contended that when British goods are imported duty-free into the States of Nepal, and Kashmir, there seems no justification for depriving the Hyderabad State of a privilege to which it is entitled under the above mentioned treaty.

As regards to Masulipatam port, the question as to whether Hyderabad can merely enjoy the free use and the collection of port dues has been the subject of much legal interpretation.

HARBOUR SCHEME. The Reforms Secretariat established to work out the details in this matter as well as other political questions, has it is understood minutely gone through the Masulipatam question. They have estimated that in order to prepare the Masulipatam Harbour for the reception of the bigger vessels and expenditure of four crores will have to be incurred. The Government it is said are considering whether it would be worth their while investing such a big sum.

I reliably learn that in case the Government of India do not agree to abide by Article III of the treaty of 1802 then the Nizam's Government will claim a share in maritime customs as also voice in regulating the tariff policy of India on its entry into the All-India Federation.

TELEGRAPH & POSTAL SYSTEM.

It is also understood that the Nizam's Government are negotiating for permission to construct and maintain independent telegraph lines for internal purposes only, while, as regards their postal

NAGPUR MEETING INCIDENTS

Supporters Of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill Blamed

NAGPUR, July 7. In connection with the untoward incidents at the Town Hall meeting on Sunday last, in connection with the discussion on the Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill, Dr. Paranjpe, the opposition leader, in the course of a statement says: "The reports published about the meeting of 5th instant about Dr. Deshmukh's Bill are conflicting. The facts are as follows:— After the resolution for the acceptance of the Bill was duly proposed and seconded unopposed, the president Dr. Khare went out of his way, expressing his individual opinion in support of the Bill, although, both as president and representative of this division, he should have kept an open mind and in no way should have attempted to influence the voting. In spite of this when votes were taken an overwhelming majority was against the Bill. Instead of declaring the result of voting straight away, he allowed Mr. Kedar to address the meeting inviting him to move an amendment."

To this I and Dr. Cholkar strongly objected because it was an unconstitutional procedure. We demanded that the result should be declared first. Dr. Cholkar even suggested they should hold another meeting with the resolution properly amended.

All the same the president persisted in his unconstitutional method, whereupon I made it clear that a resolution of no-confidence may have to be moved against him. If the meeting had to be dissolved Dr. Khare has to thank none but himself.

As regards the "hooliganism" the responsibility lies with the shoulders of those enthusiastic supporters of the Bill, who indulged in wanton attack on Mr. Kedar.—United Press.

MISHRA'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

JUBBULPORE, July 7. While returning from Sihora, where they had been to attend and address a public meeting, called for appealing to the public to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers, Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, Chairman Jubbulpore Municipality, Thakur Lakshman Singh Chohan and Mr. Badri Nath Dube, had a miraculous escape from a motor accident.

The driver swerved and tried to avoid a ditch but the vehicle turned turtle. The car would have taken further turns, but for a heap of 'morrum,' which stopped the working of the engine, it was saved from a crash. The occupants of the car escaped uninjured.—United Press.

system their chief grievance is that their postal department suffers a loss of about three lakhs annually owing to the unfair competition of more than 50 British Post Offices in Hyderabad State and the fact that the Nizam's Postal department is made to deliver free of charge articles transferred from British Post Offices, the number of such articles being about 90 lakhs every year.

In addition to these questions, it is gathered that there are several other important problems which the Nizam's Government are anxious to come to some settlement at an early date. All these questions are based on facts and Mr. Walter Monckton, the Constitutional Advisor to the Hyderabad State has gone through the Hyderabad case and has chalked out a plan with regard to questions relating to the rights and privileges of the State prior to its joining the Federal India.

A Mufti For Hyderabad (Dn.)

(From Our Own Correspondent.) HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail). The Nizam has, it is learnt issued a Firman in consultation with his Executive Council, appointing Moulana Abdul Qadeer Badayuni, a well-known scholar of Badayuni, to be a "Mufti" of the Hyderabad High Court. The post fell vacant since long.

Indian News From Here And There

"RELEASE SUBHAS AND OTHER POLITICALS"

Indian Irish Independent League's Demand

CALCUTTA, July 7. Writing to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of "The Amrita-Bazar Patrika," Mr. M.F. Woods, Secretary of Indian Irish Independence League, severely condemns the Government action in putting under arrest and continuing to detain in custody, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose without preferring a charge against him and also demanding his immediate release.

In conclusion Mr. Woods says: "In the name of common justice and humanity, we demand of this Government the release of all political prisoners immediately. We call on all freedom-loving peoples



J. C. Melrose, the England-Australia record flier, who crashed at Melbourne and was killed on Monday.

to voice our demand and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his brave colleagues, we send our greetings and sympathy in their struggle for emancipation of their people, about the ultimate result of which, we have no doubt and which we await with interest."—United Press.

COMMONS QUESTION ECHO

Piquant Situation In Hooghly Jute Mill Strikers' Case

CALCUTTA, July 7. A piquant situation has arisen in connection with the case in which Mahabir Singh and 64 other mill workers stand charged before the Police Magistrate, Alipore, with rioting and causing grievous hurt to Mr. Wilson, manager of the Hooghly Jute Mills, on May 6 last, over what is characterised by the defence as the inaccurate statement made by Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on June 29 last in reply to the questions put by Mr. Sorenson and Mr. Grenfell for information regarding the facts and circumstances leading up to the riot.

On behalf of the defence a petition was made in the court to-day drawing attention to Mr. Butler's statement in the House of Commons as circulated by "Reuter" and alleging that it had seriously prejudiced the accused in their trial.

With a view to undoing the mischief which the Under-Secretary's statement may have created, the defence seeks the court's permission to allow the defence to give wide publicity to their version of the case, which, they think, was necessary as they did not enjoy the humanity of the Under-Secretary of State for India.

SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE ECHO

LAHORE, July 7. With a view to talk about an amicable settlement of the Shahidgunj Dispute, it is understood, the Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, met informally the counsel of both Sikhs and Muslims, namely Rai Bahadur Badri Das and Doctor Sheikh Mohamad Alam in his personal capacity.

A local paper understands that both counsel expressed their inability to discuss the matter under the present circumstances.—United Press.

WATERWORKS IN TRAVANCORE

Standing Committee Sanctions 24 Lakhs For Four Towns

TRIVANDRUM, July 7. A provision of 24 lakhs of rupees in the forthcoming year for waterworks in Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Shencottah and Alleppey was sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Travancore Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Trivandrum has its waterworks working for nearly three years, having been inaugurated by Lord Willingdon when he visited Travancore in 1933, but investigation of the schemes for the other three towns started only last year and it was then found that the water supply scheme for Nagercoil, Alleppey and Shencottah would cost 25 lakhs. Two and a half lakhs is provided in the current year's budget for these schemes.

CERAMIC FACTORY.

The Committee also sanctioned three lakhs for opening a porcelain and China clay refining factory near Quilon.

Sirdar Doga Singh of the Benares Hindu University was recently appointed Ceramic Expert in this connection.

Ten thousand rupees was allotted for re-organisation of the Public Health Department, to enable it to concentrate attention on localities most liable to epidemics.

The likelihood of the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works by January next is indicated by another allotment sanctioned by the Committee, namely Rs. 75,000 for the staff for the maintenance of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric project when the works are completed by the middle of January.

The session of the Travancore Legislative Assembly for consideration of the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill and other official measures commences to-morrow.—A. P.

BIHAR KISAN INQUIRY

PATNA, July 7. From information received here it appears that Babu Rajendra Prasad who has proceeded to Bombay from Wardha after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting is expected to return to Patna by July 22.

Thus he will be unable to join the Kisan Enquiry Committee resuming tour on July 11.—United Press.

Burma Indian Association

(From Our Correspondent.) RANGOON. (By Mail). The annual meeting of the Burma Indian Association was held on Thursday last in the premises of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce with the President Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, ex-M.L.C., in the chair.

After the adoption of the annual report and the accounts, the election of office-bearers was held. A resolution was moved that, in view of the importance and urgency of the matter steps be taken to prepare electoral rolls of Indian constituency in Burma without delay and this meeting directs the Council of the Association to take up this matter forthwith. Mr. Tyabji moved an amendment pointing out the defects and the dangers in the procedure adopted by the Government in the preparation of the electoral rolls. The amended resolution was passed.

(Continued from Col. 7.) could do nothing except bring about a social tension between the two classes. Moreover, such a measure even if adopted will hardly fill up the financial gap at home, there appears, at the moment, no possibility of raising any new loans. The flight of French capital has been accelerated during the last few weeks; the withdrawals from the Savings Bank have considerably increased and all the disposable funds are being already transformed in foreign securities.

As regards foreign credits, the rumours that have lately been circulating were denied and for the time being nothing indicates that a foreign country will agree to grant any loan to the new government when it refused the same to the old.

How then will the necessary amount be procured?

The problem becomes all the more acute when it is realised that the public works programme of M. Leon Blum will specially cost a great deal.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Exploitation Of China Begins Japan Wants "Co-operation With Sincerity"!

TOKYO. (By Mail). Considerable enthusiasm is again shown by Japanese financial interests in economic rapprochement with China. It is now expected that such undertakings as salt, raw cotton and iron mining in North China will take definite shape in the not distant future.

FINANCING. Because of the wavering attitude on the part of these financiers, little progress was made so far in Japan's economic efforts. The establishment of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council in North China, which took place in December last, failed to afford any stimulus. However, since the formation of the Hirota Cabinet, which makes the positive continental policy one of its main platforms, the China Development Company, (Kochu Koshi), the Japan-China Trade Association and other organisations are becoming increasingly active.

PROGRAMME.

The Management of the China Development Company, at the beginning of the month summoned its branch managers in Tientsin, Tsinan, Shanghai, Canton, and Osaka, and as the result of the conference which lasted several days, shaped its business programme. For the time being the company will concentrate on the exploitation of the economic resources in North China, especially salt, raw cotton and iron. It is learned that the prospects of these undertakings have been investigated and confirmed by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Kwantung Garrison.

SALT PANS.

As regards the salt industry, a company is to be founded with both Japanese and Chinese capital, with the ultimate aim of producing 500,000 tons a year in the Eastern Hopei District. The Japan Salt Company, the Showa Fertiliser Company, and several

other parties interested will be asked to join. The whole scheme is expected to take definite shape within the year. A special organ for the encouragement of raw cotton plantation will be established within the year. In addition to leading cotton millowners in Osaka and elsewhere, the Mitsubishi firm is stated to be interested. The iron industry is to be pushed with the Langgen Mine as centre. Mr. Tokawa, the president, visited Mr. Hsu, the Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo, on the 10th instant and discussed with him the realisation of an economic rapprochement.

In order to avoid political friction, said Mr. Tokawa, it is imperative for China to obtain a clear conception of the real economic power of Japan and "co-operate with sincerity." Mr. Hsu is said to have fully supported this view, and to have promised to do his utmost towards its realisation.

Two Alternatives Before Leon Blum

PARIS. (By Air Mail). "If M. Leon Blum desires to maintain his position as the Prime Minister, he will soon have to try some bold monetary experiments with a view to avoid the complex of fear and restore confidence among the Capitalists," writes the Paris correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," Frankfurt, commenting on the continuous weakness of the Franc at the French Stock Exchange.

"In theory, the choice of monetary solutions that are at the disposal of the new French Government may vary between a devaluation and an increase in taxation."

In practice, the means of salvation are much less restricted. Even the plan of shifting the centre of gravity of taxes to big fortune and to enormous revenues (Continued in Col.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

INDIAN STUDIO NEWS Prabhat's New Success

"Amar-Jyoti" has already been released in Bombay and the picture had an hearty reception from the citizens of this city with unprecedented crowded houses at all shows.

"Amar-Jyoti" excels the grandeur of "Amratmanthan" the emotion and teaching of "Mahatma" and the music of any other picture hitherto produced.

Master Krishnarao, the Music Director of "Mahatma" has proved to what a great extent music can add to the original beauty and effect of a picture. The tunes selected by him are not only melodious and catchy but suiting to the occasion, character, and sentiment. Extremely fine results have been achieved by the use of appropriate background music e.g. the sound effect of surging waves heightens the desired symbolic effect.

The atmosphere of sea and the scenes of sea-life are for the first time depicted truly and artistically in an Indian picture. The queen's palace and other settings offer something pleasing as well as astonishing to a spectator's eye. No words to be wasted over the quality of direction and acting.

The public need not wait any longer to see this epic of Prabhat as it is being released at Bombay on the 4th July 1936.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTION:-

Mr. Bhavnani has almost finished the picture "Awakening" with Enakshi Rama Row M. A. (Hons)

new touches of romance hitherto unexplored in any of his pictures before.

Rampyari and Chhaya? the two popular stars, are the heroines of the two different versions, while their consorts for the screen are Gulshamir and Jiban Ganguli, the two hot favourites of the Indian moviegoers.

DIRECTOR KARDAR'S PICTURE:-

Director Kardar is now engaged, shooting scenes in the biggest and the most imposing set of his spectacular production, "Baghi Sepahi" measuring a floor-space of about 100 feet by 60 feet, in the studio. This gorgeous production promises to be one of the "million-dollar" hits of the Indian Screen. Patience Cooper? Latita. Md. Ishaq, Sikandar and Kamran will face each other in tense moments, in the most important scenes, to be shot in the above set.

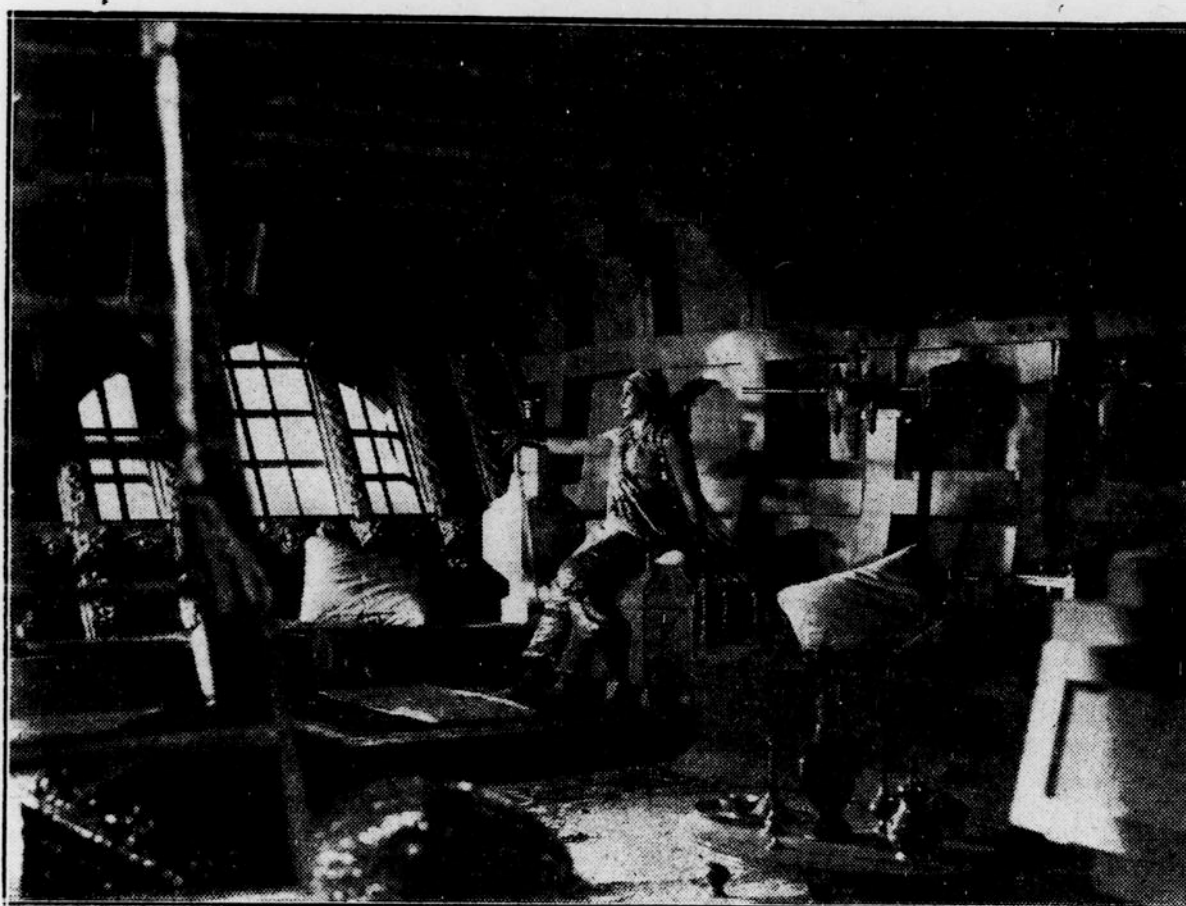
Mr. Spenta's Iranian Talkies: is ready for release.

PICTURES UNDER PRODUCTION:-

Director Kardar is now busy on another awe-inspiring set, showing the lovely palace-chamber of the despotic king, Tawar.

Director Devaki Bose is also busy on the same out-door set, in Ramish's village home which is expected to be complete this week.

Director Specta's Persian talkie "Laili-Majnun" is expected to be ready for release, very shortly. With Miss Vaziri in the lead and the combination of the well-known



Shrimati Durga Khote in "Amar-Jyoti" Prabhat's spectacular romance now running at the Krishna

picture is based on the popular Bengali crime-thriller "Kanthahar" which distinguishes itself as the first Bengali crime-cum-mystery thriller on the talking celluloid. The success of the Bengali version prompted the executives of the studio to produce it in the lingua franca of India and we have nothing but praise for them. The cast is what it should be. We give below the major cast and the credit titles.

Narinder: Jawhar, Saroj; Miss Kanabala; Rangili; Miss Sarah Khatoor; Ranila; Abdulla Kabuli; Detective: B. Roy; Madho: Kumar; Gouri Kant; Sham Narayan; Sanjay: Master Sattu.

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

Fifth Week At The "Minerva"

They have acclaimed "Croropati" as the best show in the town—as it has been getting more and more popular every week at the Minerva. Even in the fifth week "Croropati" draws a crowded audience every day. It has broken all previous records.

Why this great attraction? Why people of Bombay are mad after "The Millionaire"? Because "The Millionaire" comes from New Theatres—the nursery of talents and film techniques. Every cinema-fan all over India cheers up with delight and joy when there comes an "Elephant Brand" picture in the town—because he is sure that he is going to have cent. per cent. entertainment for the money spent.

New Theatre's latest release in Bombay—"The Millionaire" has taken Bombay by storm and every where people discuss about the cent. per cent. entertainment the picture offers. Because "Croropati" is quite novel in treatment, quite novel in theme, quite novel in presentation. Many film critics compare this picture with their previous productions as "Devdas" "Dhoop-Chhaon". But one can easily say that former is quite a different subject from the latter. "Millionaire" is essentially a comedy, while "Dhoop-Chhaon" or "Devdas" can be classed as tragedies of life. "The Millionaire's" function is to make you laugh, to make you overwhelm with delight—tickling joy with funny situations that happen in our daily life.

The story is woven round a modern Romeo—an elegant youth who in his college life—falls madly in love with Mihh Leela, well-known film-star. But how can he win her without money? He wanted to be a millionaire—and by Derby ticket he becomes one. Then the trouble starts. Many funny situations develop the story into a fine and rib-tickling comedy. Salgal in his novel role does his part with wonderful ease and Molina also acts aptly. You will love to hear Salgal and Molina's songs. They are supported by galaxy of stars like Rajkumari—(Chandra of "Devdas") Pahari Sanyal, Nawab, K. Dar, Nemo, Rajluxmi, Jagdeesh, Sjt. Hemchunder's direction is to the point which is responsible for the thorough and unbroken tempo of this comedy. Music is really enlightening. You won't miss this great comedy at the Minerva.



Devika Rani in "Acchut Kanya" coming to Roxy Cinema on July 18

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

How often is the Success of an Indian Picture the direct outcome of "Star" acting?

'REGISTAN-KI-RANI'

At The Wellington

Survival of the fittest and the struggle for existence are the two fundamental principles of nature—stronger elements always wish to swallow up the weaker. And our human race even, is not free from the eternal influence of these laws. Great Kings and poor peasants are all alike infested with this disease. It forms the subject of "Registan-Ki-Rani" to be shown from this Saturday at the Wellington. The minor prince of Rangarh state had just returned from studies abroad and was quite unaware of the affairs official or the official of his State, during his absence abroad his prime minister Shamsheer Singh had developed a heinous friendship with a dangerous criminal Mukhanchu who had come out of Rangoon jail after serving twelve



Shrimati Shobhana Samarth in "Gay Birds" at the Imperial

Story Of Rebel Womanhood Spectacular "Amar-Jyoti" At The Krishna

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

"Amar-Jyoti" had a crowded premiere at the Krishna Cinema on Saturday. "Amar-Jyoti" is an ancient spectacular romance flavoured with modern social sentiment. The pirates, the sea fights and the old boats provide the spectacular appeal. The story of the rebel womanhood, led by Saudamini, suggests the modern sentiment. But "Amar-Jyoti" is, as a picture, more important than that indicated by these obvious elements of the drama.

Coherent Picture, Perfect Cast. As a picture, it is coherent. It is unburdened by discordant elaborations. Almost everything is subordinated to the dramatic importance of the story. The camera, music, dialogues and, above everything else, the perfect cast, are all skilfully employed to accentuate that importance.

Srimati Durga Khote, who has been rightly assigned the role of Saudamini, leader of the rebel crowd of pirates, gives the picture

Kumari Shanta Apte helps to illustrate most effectively the best elements of the picture. B. Nandekar, who acts "Sudhir," her companion and lover, acts with equal unforced smoothness. Fortunately, he does not disturb the impression created by Kumari Shanta Apte.

Kumari Shanta Apte carries the picture. The slow tempo of music and dialogue, the meaning interludes, the beauty of natural surroundings, the interplay of fluctuating passions—all appear in almost perfect harmony with the character and acting of "Nandini."

Although the slow tempo of music and dialogue and the accentuation of the clearly expressive melodies is the obviously noticeable general feature of "Amar-Jyoti," it is Kumari Shanta Apte, who, in her singing, acting and dialogue succeeds in giving music and dialogue their artistic significance, their dramatic value. Both in humour and pathos it is nearly native of the soil, its environment. It is more than one sense a leaf from



"Chhaya" (Marathi) running at the Majestic—Huns Picture

its virility. Her leadership is human, shrewd and effective. She speaks and acts with appropriate force and dignity. She begins and ends the story. With her, as her young comrade, shines Kumari Vasanti, who plays "Rekha." Equally important is the unpretentious characterisation of "Shekhar," played by Sjt. K. N. Kale, the wise counsel of the rebels.

He speaks little but never without effect. He does not obtrude. He has a strong personality nevertheless. Chandramohan's interpretation of "Durjay" the villain, has been emphatically accentuated.

Kumari Shanta Apte Makes Her Mark

It is when Kumari Shanta Apte appears as the kidnapped princess "Nandini" that the picture is raised to more than its average standard of appeal. There excitement and rhetoric yield place to intimately human, natural interest.

the Indian landscape. "Amar-Jyoti" is, without doubt, Kumari Shanta Apte's picture. She has made her mark.

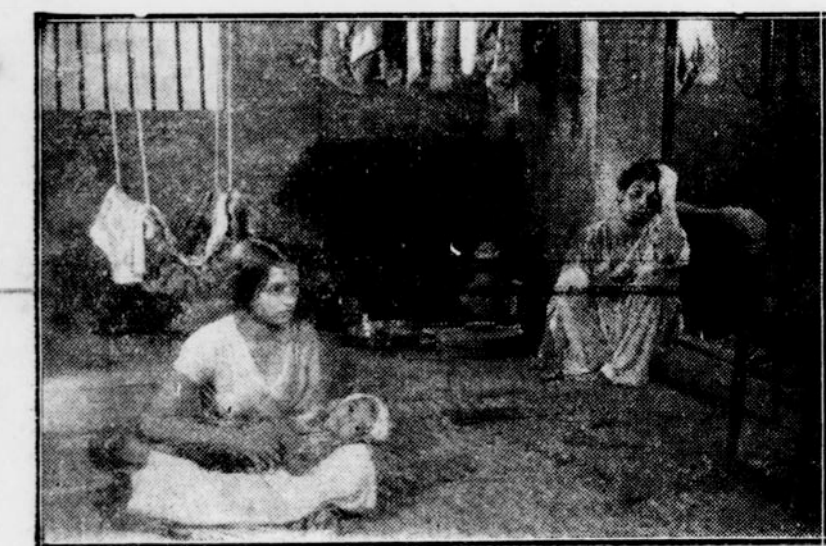
Thoughtful Direction.

And, it is fortunate that it is so. For, a less careful direction of the picture, the lack of the sense of proportion, which mars a considerable number of Indian pictures and slanders them as a singer's "Jalsa" picture, a studio-carpenter's fantasies, a camera-man's nightmare or as a ponderous reformist's sermon, would have destroyed its most valuable and outstanding distinction.

Healthy Departure.

Sjt. V. Shantaram's direction and Kumari Shanta Apte's acting are strong enough to make us overlook the inconsistencies of ancient times and modern sentiment of costumes and far-fetched "sets" as trifling incongruities.

Prabhat has made a healthy departure from pictures heavily laden with ingenuities and unnecessary pretensions, modes and mannerisms.



"Awakening"—A Bhavnani social dealing with unemployment to be released soon. Sjt. Navin and Kumari Prabha

in the lead. This is going to be a sensational social masterpiece of topical interest, appealing to both classes and masses. Mr. Bhavnani has taken extreme pains to see that this picture is turned out to be an ideal picture of the day—technically perfect in every respect. Several out-door scenes were shot at great risk. The noteworthy feature of this picture is the wonderful plot tackling one of the hottest problems of the day. The acting is marvellous coupled with brilliant music and delightful songs. Best pieces of oriental dances, particularly "The Bikaner Dance" is worth seeing.

SONEHRA SANSAR:-

Director Devaki Bose is now busy shooting the chamber scenes in her village home, in another beautiful set in studio No. 2. It is a delightfully pleasing scene, showing the wife, receiving the husband, in her village abode, on the night of their first marriage anniversary. Director Bose, we are told, has administered some

Persian talents, this picture bids fare, to be a great box office triumph.

GOLDEN EAGLE MOVIE TONE (KARACHI):-

Mr. Lala has already commenced the shooting of the third picture "Prem-Bandhan" with the chosen cast consisting of Sirdar Akhtar Begum; Miss Panna and Madhav Kale supported by Vinod; D. Manek; M. Irani, Devaskar (singing fool of Imperial) and Mrs. Webster with her dog (of Bombay Talkies). This picture is expected to be one of the rarest social pictures ever produced.

RADHA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA):-

Now in the cutting room: Their latest Hindi crime-thriller "Khuni Koun?" is complete so far. The shooting of the same is concerned. It is now in the cutting room. The



Jal Merchant and Krishna Kumari in "Registan-Ki-Rani" at the Wellington



"Millionaire" at the Minerva (New Theatres)

Salvation Lies In Brotherhood Of Man

"Let Us Go Forward With
Abraham Lincoln's Spirit",
Says Gaekwar

The following are extracts from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda delivered at the Public Inaugural Meeting of the World Fellowship of Faiths, at Queen's Hall, London England, on 3rd instant:

When to-day we survey a sorely troubled world, riven by intolerance, prejudice and greed, with complex problems of such magnitude that they almost defy understanding, we may well be dismayed at the thought of the task to which we have set our hands. Nevertheless, we may go forward with resolute hearts and high hopes. We have with us leaders and exponents of every kind of religious belief, and we may be said to represent millions in every country who think as we do—that in the brotherhood of man lies the salvation of the world.

If, as I am convinced, that belief exists, it behoves us to study where religion is failing to achieve its ultimate objective and to eliminate its faults, and so failing to harness and direct a tremendous potential force, the effect of which would be irresistible. For I doubt if anyone will care to deny that the cumulative effect of world-wide goodwill and understanding must be irresistible.

BE COMPLETELY FRANK.

But if we are to succeed, we must be completely frank in our analysis of religion and its present-day shortcomings. It will not serve our cause to deny that the insular intolerance and prejudice, which we find so blameworthy in national and international relations to-day, have their counterpart in religious rivalry and prejudice. Nor can we deny that the gross materialism which strikes at the root of all evil, is largely the outcome of religious apathy, ignorance or struggles for supremacy. And if that be true, we must accept our share of the blame for the unhappy condition of the world in which we live.

Our primary need is to return to simpler beliefs, common to all religions, and to base on them a Fellowship of Faiths wherein there is not only tolerance, for that is sufficient, but co-operation for the good of humanity. It is not to a new religion that mankind should be urged to turn, but to consideration of the fundamental beliefs which are common to all religions and to their evaluations in the light of modern needs and conditions and in accordance with the great truths of science.

In the Mahabharata we read of a universal religion and the specific religions. The universal religion is defined as faith in a truly moral life, universal friendship, charity and goodwill, and in ancient times Hindu monarchs encouraged the observance of the principles of this universal religion among the adherents of different faiths in their kingdoms. The famous King Asoka had the principles of this religion inscribed in popular language in rock edicts and on pillars throughout the length and breadth of his vast empire, while religious ministers were appointed to impart such principles and to encourage their observance.

ASOKA'S IDEAL PREACHING.

The long and peaceful reign of Asoka, whose work for the uplift of humanity is almost unequalled in the annals of Indian history, is a glorious and abiding testimony to the security in peace and goodwill which can be secured by moral and religious uplift without resort to force and fear. What a pity that this magnificent example was not followed through the many changes of later centuries. Yet the writing is still there for those who care to read. I would that in India, the land of many religions and superstitions, my countrymen devoted more attention to the great truths preached by Asoka and work with sympathetic understanding for the well-being of society. If they did so, I am sure that the majority of their trials and tribulations would soon disappear.

The creed which Asoka accepted and preached so fruitfully is fundamental in all religions and all moral philosophy, and it is true of all ages. Among the truly enlightened, religion has always implied fellowship of mankind. The Buddhist preaches universal friendship and universal compassion, and

where Hinduism says "A wise man looks upon others as himself," Christianity preaches "Love thy neighbour as thyself." It is only the bigoted adherent of a particular faith who emphasises the narrow meaning of religious union as restricted to members of that same faith.

SLAVES TO SHIBBOLETHS.

Unhappily, those earlier and simpler truths have become obscured by rites and rituals, and too often we find ourselves slaves to shibboleths and outworn ceremonies. Though we deplore the development, it is at least understandable. In earlier times, religion, with all its rites and rituals, served to unite people in different groups on the basis of the faiths they possessed. The import of any religion, the rites and rituals, changed as the religions migrated from one country to another, according to the genius and temperament of the different races among whom such religions found shelter. They changed also in accordance with political, social and economic developments and with variations in world conditions. In short, religion, like every other phase of life, is subject to environment and to the laws of nature.

HAVE COMMON IDEAL.

Let us base our labours, then, upon the simple moral tenets common to all religions and make them a common ideal in our dealings between man and man, between nation and nation. Let those tenets enter into the daily lives of our children as essentials of their earliest education. The child of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, and it is in childhood that character can best be moulded. As true enlightenment and sympathetic understanding spread so will our troubles diminish and disappear. The old order is passing and values are changing apace, but whatever comes to pass, there is no problem, personal or international, which cannot but benefit from consideration in the light of the fundamental truths on which all religions are based. But our influence and our labour must not be of a passive nature, and we must not submit meekly to inevitable setbacks and disappointments. The brotherhood of nations is a righteous cause, and we must strive for its attainment, for a new world and a new society, with pride and with unrelenting energy.

HIS HIGHNESS' EXPERIENCE.

Looking back through the long years of my life, I cannot avoid the reflection that never before has there been the same compelling need for goodwill, understanding and co-operation in all our relationships. It is, indeed, rather a sad reflection upon the march of civilisation that many centuries after the great prophets preached the fellowship of man, and only twenty years after the world war which brought sorrow and suffering to millions, nations should again be arming and our natural desire for peace and amity be obscured by tendencies which we all deplore. Nevertheless, I remain an optimist and a firm believer that good must ultimately triumph over evil. Let us take the best from all religions, and base on their fundamental truths a creed of selfless service to humanity. Whatever religion we profess, it does but colour our lives, whereas the fundamental truths which we share, irrespective of our country or religion, are those which mould the substance of our lives and relationships and will lead us to the attainment of our highest ideals.

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

Let us, then, continue to emphasise in theory and practice the supreme value of those fundamental truths as a great unifying force through a fellowship of nations and a fellowship of faiths. The difficulties are many and the way is long, but if the inherent goodwill and commonsense in man is brought to bear upon our problems, the world will find peace again in the wider vision of God and the brotherhood of man. Civilisation to-day is blindly groping. Let us try to give it direction and restore its lost or wavered faith. It is a noble work to which we have set our hands and hearts. Let us go forward in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in."



Atiya Begum entertained Count Corovonica, Italian Consul-General in Bombay, at a farewell party on Sunday.

HELP FAMINE-STRICKEN OF WEST BENGAL Tagore Appeals For Funds And Clothing

SANTINIKETAN, July 4.

"West Bengal is in the grip of a widespread and acute famine this year, mainly due to the severe drought and the consequent failure of crops last year and the year before. In this area the district of Birbhum is perhaps worst affected and the Government have also been obliged to declare a 'state of scarcity' in the district. They are doing their best with loans and some gratuitous relief but the main burden of relieving the distress of the people has fallen on the public," says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of an appeal for funds for the famine-stricken people of West Bengal.

A Relief Committee under the presidency of the District Judge has been working in the field since March last and through the agency of 73 relief centres has been helping the people as much as scanty funds at its disposal permit. From public donations about Rs. 18,000 has hitherto been collected which amount is, however, totally insufficient for coping with the situation and has already practically run out as a result of the last four months' work.

NEED FOR OUTSIDE HELP

If the good work that is being done is to be carried on till the next harvest, relief must come from outside. It is heartening that leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad have issued appeals to the people outside Bengal to open their purses-strings, as they have so often done in the past, for this great humanitarian work and I add my own voice to their appeal.

I, being a resident in the affected area, am personally aware of

the heartrending condition of the people and my workers of the Visva-Bharati under my guidance have been doing their best in rendering help to the Relief Committee. I am told that apart from money, which is obviously of prime importance, the Committee requires a large quantity of clothes and in many cases the women folk have not been able to meet the agents of the Relief Committee out of shame for the lack of clothing.

APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The situation is indeed serious. Immediate and generous help must be rushed up to Birbhum to save her from utter ruin and I hope that people in comfortable and better situation in other parts of Bengal and outside will not fail responding to this appeal of mine in the name of humanity. Contributions however small, will be gratefully received by Mr. B. K. Guha, I.C.S., or the Khama-Sachiva, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.—United Press.

Federation Must Make T. U. Unity Accomplished Fact

DIFFICULTIES IMAGINED DO NOT EXIST
AT ALL, SAYS GIRI

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Having committed itself by a resolution in January last to recommend unity proposals to the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation, in the event of their being accepted by the Trade Union Congress, the only course left to the Working Committee of the former body is to give effect to that resolution, stated Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., when questioned by the Associated Press as to the attitude of the N. T. U. F. towards the unity question.

"Without entering into controversies which I temperamentally avoid," said Mr. Giri, "I might clarify the position in regard to Trade Union Unity. After formulation of definite proposals for bringing about structural Unity, and discussion on the question should be confined to those proposals. No new issue could or should be raised, especially by those who were a party to those proposals.

"As its meeting in Delhi in January last, when the Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation made two sets of alternative proposals, the said Committee was 'prepared in the event of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress accepting either of the proposals to recommend them for acceptance to the General Council of the Federation.' Now that the Trade Union Congress has accepted one of the proposals, the only course left is to recommend it to the General Council of the Federation

for acceptance."

QUESTION OF CLASS STRUGGLE
Asked whether the class struggle aspect of the movement on which the Trade Union Congress is said to be concentrating was not an impediment in the way of unity, Mr. Giri said: "I fail to see how this question could arise at this stage. Whether a trade union is an organ or class struggle or not was discussed at length at three Unity Conferences, and the following was finally incorporated in the constitution of the National Trades Union Federation:—

"A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task, therefore, is to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests; and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union, and although in the transitional period to Socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of Trade Union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalist system."

NO DIFFICULTIES

"We cannot complain of what we have ourselves created or agreed to after mature consideration. The difficulties imagined do not exist at all, and even if there should be any, they are not insurmountable. The acceptance of my proposal on the part of the Trade Union Congress leaves no other choice to the Working Committee than to recommend it to the General Council of the Federation

"HOOLIGANISM" AT NAGPUR MEETING

Debate On Hindu Women's
Inheritance Bill And
Its Sequel

NAGPUR, July 6.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed last night at a public meeting in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Women's Conference to support Doctor Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill before the Assembly. Doctor Khare presided.

The debate was interesting, but when the resolution was put to vote, there was uproar following the president's advice to the house to split the same into two parts, viz. the right of inheritance to wives and also daughters if desired.

Several Hindu Sabhaites and Sanatanists headed by Doctor Paranjpe Verma, Hindu Sabha Secretary, questioned the president's remark. They maintained that once the voting took place by show of hands no amendment could be moved. It was also claimed that the verdict of the House was against the Bill.

MEETING DISSOLVED.

The President explained that a point of order had arisen as the word 'Women' included both wives and daughters. Further he had not given any ruling in the matter. The Sanatanists, however, were not prepared to accept the President's contention. Pandemonium followed and Mr. Govind Rao Deshmukh, brother of the Author of the Bill, was attacked by some Hindu Sabhaites and had to be rescued. Finding the unruly element was getting out of control, Dr. Khare dissolved the meeting.

Mrs. Rama Bai Tambe and Sree-matis Anasuya Kale Vimalabai Bhera, Sushilabai Kothiwala as also Mr. Viswanath Rao Kelkar, Mr. T. J. Kedar, Advocates, supported the Bill while Doctor Paranjpe and his followers opposed it.

NOT REPUGNANT TO HINDU LAW.

Mr. Kelkar, in a stirring speech, expressed surprise that they, who wanted to rest power from the British Government, were reluctant to recognise the rights of women for equal treatment. He added that the Bill was not repugnant to Hindu Law.

Mrs. Kale rebuked the audience for the 'hooliganism' and said that nothing would prevent them from winning their rights but it would be graceful on the part of men to support their demands since women had for centuries submitted meekly to the oppression of their male partners.

About forty women and 300 men attended the meeting which lasted for three hours.—United Press.

Mild Sensation At Club Dinner

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 6.
A mild sensation occurred last evening at the Municipal Club, Karachi Corporation, when covers were laid for 60 members on the occasion of the club's annual function. Some members partaking of the dishes felt giddy when upon the doctor members present went round inspecting the dishes. It was found that the vegetable soup contained a small lizard.

It appears last night some of these members vomited and are being treated medically.

ration for approval and thus make unity an accomplished fact."

Mr. Giri left for Wardha on 1st instant to attend the meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee, and then proceed to Simla for the half-yearly meeting of the Railwaymen's Board and Federation, to be held on July 9 and 10. He will thereafter attend the annual convention of the Railwaymen's Federation at Bombay on July 14.

Indonesia Draws Inspiration From Mahatma's Lead

Dr. SOETOMO EXPLAINS OBJECT OF
HIS INDIAN TOUR

CALCUTTA, July 6.

How a nation living in a strange clime thousands of miles away was inspired in its struggle for freedom by the sacrifice of the Saint of Sabarmati was related to a representative of "United Press" by Dr. Raden Soetomo of Sourabaya in Java.

A member of the teaching staff of the Medical School at Sourabaya, Dr. Soetomo is the director of two dailies "Socara Oemcem" and "Tempo" in Malayalam and "Penyabar Semangat" a weekly magazine in Javanese devoted to promotion of art and culture. Besides, he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of National Newspapers whose number is seven.

JOURNALISM IN JAVA

Journalism in Indonesia, the Doctor pointed out, has had to pass through a series of obstacles. The circulation of daily papers was extremely meagre the maximum numbering only 5,000. The financial condition of newspapers supporting national movement was not at all satisfactory for advertisements from businessmen most of whom were foreigners were denied to them. And only four per cent of the people were literate. As it might be conceived the working journalists had to make immense sacrifices. But as at everywhere they were cheerful and energetic.

But the greatest obstacle according to Dr. Soetomo that stood in the way of an efficient press in the country was the control exercised by the Government on newspapers and periodicals. Censorship was unduly strict and free expression of opinion was banned. The slightest transgression was sure to land the journalist into trouble.

WHEN AWAKENING CAME

National consciousness, the Doctor observed, was not doubt latent among the people but the awakening came when in 1905 Port Arthur was bombed by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war. The sense of their glorious past and the knowledge of their present dire condition led the intellectuals to think about their independence. The Japanese, an Asiatic race, had done wonders. They too as well could do that. From that moment the national movement began to develop step by step. In the beginning it was launched under the guise of educational and cultural reform of the masses. In 1915 the Japanese openly demanded freedom from foreign control. They had at first tried to achieve that in co-operation with the Government and naturally ended in failure.

The end of the Great War in Europe saw another phase of the struggle. The non-co-operation movement under the leadership of Gandhi had begun. The news of this sacrifice and the toll of the millions in India heartened up the Javanese patriots. There was not a single Javanese who did not know the name and doings of Mahatma. In every house the picture of the great man would adorn its walls.

AFTER GREAT WAR

After the war there were three political parties in Java, the first consisted of the Liberals who insisted in reaching the goal by co-operating with the Government, the second party included the non-co-operators who had now

been suppressed by the Government. The third contained men who would like to follow the middle way.

It was the Left-wingers i.e., the second party who had to bear the brunt of the struggle. Their leaders were either imprisoned or sent to exile by the Dutch Government. Free speaking, writing or meeting was banned. Meetings were dispersed by charges by the police and the military. In 1923 Communism, a new force raised its head and since that time had continued to give trouble to the Government.

NO COMMUNAL BICKERINGS

Communism, Dr. Raden Soetomo smilingly told the "United Press" representative, would be a strange term in Indonesia. The Muslims numbering about fifty-nine millions preponderated while the Christians were only less than a million. But in Java, there was no religious bickering. Everyone respected the religion of the other. Besides whatever religion people might follow they knew that they had common heritage and tradition. Every Muhamadan would learn the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata and even visit the temples like Borobudur and others. The Muhamadans in Indonesia followed the Doctor pointed out the essence of Islamic religion and not its external forms. By essence he would mean that they would recognise oneness of the God and that Muhamad was his Prophet. Only a handful among the Muhamadans would go to mosques and like to observe the rituals. Doctor Soetomo prided in calling himself a Kshatriya.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment as in other parts of the world was rife in Java among the intellectuals. The learned professions, it was true, were not at all over-crowded. But the people were too poor to utilise their services. Educational institutions were few and far between. Institutions founded by the Government were quite insufficient to meet the needs while those set up by the nationalists were far from well equipped.

Speaking of his object in visiting India, Dr. Soetomo said, "I want to grasp the spiritual, political and cultural spirit of your country. I regard that Mahatma Gandhi embodies in him the Political force, Dr. Tagore the cultural force, and Vivekananda the spiritual force of Hindustan. We are longing to establish a cultural relationship with this country. I have come here to pay my homage to these three forces of India."

TO SEE TAGORE AND GANDHI

Dr. Soetomo for the first time arrived in Calcutta on the 25th June. He had seen many prominent men of this city and a number of institutions including the Ram Krishna Mission at Barur. He left on Saturday evening for Santiniketan to see Poet Tagore. From there he will proceed to Wardha via Benares, Lucknow, Delhi and Bombay where he hopes to see the Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whom the Doctor characterised as the "Coming Man."

On August 12 he leaves Colombo for Egypt and thence to Europe, America and Japan whom he considers to be the leaders of the Asiatic people.—United Press.

RAPID INCREASE IN AIR TRAFFIC

Brighter Prospects For
Empire Air Mail Route
Expansion

SIMLA, July 7.

Aeroplane traffic within India is growing at a quiet but astonishing speed.

Reports have now been received in Simla giving details of the Air traffic between Karachi and Calcutta during 1935. Briefly, this is the exceptional record made for Indian air traffic last year. In the eastward direction 437 tons of mail were carried, while in the westward 425 tons were carried. This is a total of 862 tons for the year as against 377 tons in 1934, in other words a percentage increase of 128.5.

MARKED INCREASES

Increases were most marked towards the end of the year. It should be remembered that 1935 opened with the duplication of the Trans-India service operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian trans-Continental Airways. From October 1, 1935, the service was extended from Calcutta to Singapore, preparing the way for the duplication of the entire service from England to Australia.

completed last May.

The heavy increase in the last quarter is attributed partly to extra loads at Christmas and partly to the extension of the duplicate trans-India service to Singapore. Incidentally, extra services had to be operated at Christmas as in 1934.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Passenger traffic has also developed in a remarkable way in India. As individual passengers may only fly one or more stages, the system of expressing the volume of this traffic is in passenger-ton-miles. In 1933 the passenger-ton-miles in India totalled 12,311, in 1934 78,375 and in 1935 117,180—in other words nearly ten times the quantity in 1935 compared with two years before.

The remarkable increase in trans-India aeroplane traffic is being well-maintained this year and promises well for the proposed scheme for expanding vigorously the Empire Air Mail route. Under this scheme it is proposed to increase the services substantially and speed up the schedule generally. The record of 1935 definitely shows that such a scheme would be taken great advantage of in India and would be invaluable in the transport of both mail and passengers.—United Press.

Beware Of Mushroom Parties!

Mr. Kidwai's Appeal To Public To Vote Solidly For Congress Candidates

LUCKNOW, July 5. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the United Provinces Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following appeal to the voters of the Province: "The elections to the Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution will be held in February, 1937. Brisk preparations are going on all over the country. The electoral rolls are being prepared. The lists of voters have been published and claims and objections have to be made within a fortnight. The Indian National Congress has decided to contest the elections and set up its own candidates all over the country. The Working Committee has set up a Central Parliamentary Committee, which is busy drafting the election manifesto and making other necessary arrangements. Congress Parliamentary Committees have been set up in the Province, which have taken up the election work in right earnest.

ONLY TWO GROUPS. All sorts of combinations, under official inspirations, are being formed to defeat the Congress candidates at the polls. Mushroom parties are emerging in various parts of the country with pretension to champion particular communal or class interest. But let the people realise clearly that the fight to come is between the forces of radicalism, i.e., between the Congress and its supporters

on one side and the bureaucracy and its henchmen on the other. The Congress stands for political and economic freedom of the masses and for the liberation of the country from foreign domination. The groups and individuals who are ranged against the Congress are either the supporters of the present regime or cut to serve their personal ends.

PUBLIC WARNING. I have no doubt as to the real and natural inclination of the people of these provinces. They are Congress-minded, and I am confident, they would give their wholehearted and overwhelming support to the Congress. But there is a sort of habit with us that during the election campaign, we generally promise our votes and support to individuals, who are first in the field. I would like to issue a timely warning to my countrymen in these provinces against this trait. Many persons have already announced their candidatures, votes and support to these candidates should not be promised because no Congress nominee is yet in the field. The Congress will take time to select candidates in each constituency. As I have already mentioned, lists of voters have been published and claims and objectionable are to be filed by July 16. I would appeal to every individual to see that his or her name is duly registered in the voters list.—United Press.

JAPAN URGES WHOLESALE REVISION

SIMLA, July 6. Mr. S. Okumura, Managing Director, Japanese Cotton Piece-Goods Exporters' Association and Mr. M. Abe of the Cotton Exporters' Union are arriving in Bombay by s.s. "Conte Verde" on the 8th or 9th of July. Mr. Okumura will be adviser and counsellor to Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan, who will conduct the Indo-Japanese

trade talks on behalf of Japan. The other two representatives will be non-official advisers.

WHOLESALE REVISION. It is understood the scope of negotiations would cover not merely the Cotton Protocol which expires in March next but also the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention, 1934, since the Protocol is only a schedule of the Convention. Judging from the trend of representations made by Indian Commercial bodies, it appears that they would urge revision and of all trade relations between the two countries.

It is expected the Japanese Consul-General may indicate to the Government of India the changes desired to be incorporated in the Protocol from the Japanese point of view. The Japanese view appears to hold that the existing Protocol works in favour of India and does not contain the complete "quid pro quo" for Japan.

INDIA'S CASE. On the Indian side, it is pointed out that the quota system has worked unfairly towards India as it did not include ferts and artificial silk fabrics. Indian commercial bodies have pointed out two prominent instances of Japanese smuggling. Firstly, the establishment of Commercial Houses on the borders of Nepal through which Japanese textiles are imported and when refund of duty is obtained, again sent back to India. Secondly, Japanese piecegoods are being manufactured in double the ordinary length with double borders on both sides so that they can be separated and sold as "complete two's".

The Government of India are examining these representations of the Chambers of Commerce and will consult non-official representatives to-day in this connection.—United Press.

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"SANATANIST IN POLITICS"

Andhra Socialist Leader Criticises Mahatma's Leadership

MASULIPATAM, July 4. "Mahatma Gandhi is a Sanatanist in politics; His Ram Rajya is capitalist Raj, where distinctions of high and low, and rich and poor will persist. What we should aim at is the establishment of Socialist Raj, where all distinctions will disappear and the people will live as brothers."

Mr. M. Annappurnayya, a Socialist leader, made these remarks, when he addressed a large gathering in the Town Hall on "Socialism."

He said, it was an admitted fact that Gandhism had failed and that the followers of Mahatma Gandhi were divided on the question of council entry; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had great respect for Mahatma Gandhi, was preparing the ground for a Socialist state in India and his propaganda had evoked wonderful response among the youth, though vested interests and the older school among Congressmen opposed it.

Mr. Annappurnayya criticised Mahatma's opinion about machinery and said that the machinery was not responsible for the evils of the world. The capitalist who appropriated all profits and left the labourer starving, was to blame and not the machinery. Maldistribution of wealth was responsible for the misery of the world.

Replying to the criticism that Socialism was not suited for India, the speaker said it was eminently suited to India, whose religions and ethics preached collectivism rather than individualism. The argument that it was premature to preach Socialism in India was inadmissible because the ground had to be prepared from now.—United Press.

FIVE SOLDIERS COURT-MARTIALED

JUBBULPORE, July 6. In the trial of five British soldiers, namely Col. R. Hearson, P. B. Rollinson, P. W. Warren, P. C. Barnsdale and P. F. C. Barker, all of the 1st Bn. of the Leicestershire Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore, who were hauled up before the District Court-Martial, held at the Ridge, during the week-end on charges of deserting His Majesty's Service and stealing a car, they were found not guilty on both the charges by the Court.

The soldiers, however, were found guilty on the charge of absconding themselves without permission of their officers and were sentenced to undergo a detention for a period 70 days each. The finding and the sentences of the District Court-Martial have been confirmed by the Brigadier General.—United Press.

SWITZERLAND ARMS

(Continued from Page 6.)

an internal tranquillity long and well sustained, which has made it possible for Czechoslovakia to preserve its democratic basis and, along with it, to extend foreign trade with a rise both in exports and imports. Also the State revenue for the first quarter of the present year as against the corresponding period of the previous year shows a very substantial increase. The new defence loan, within a fortnight of opening, has been subscribed to the extent of 10 million pounds. Czechoslovakia is thus able, as many view, to assume a more assertive role in Central European affairs—a fact of wide significance on account of the country's key position—both on her own strength and certain very important contacts.

Indian Visitors To Central Europe

In recent period, one notes a steadily increasing number of visitors from India to Central Europe. Two countries, where perhaps the increase has been greatly marked recently, are Austria and Czechoslovakia. Vienna, apart from being a capital town of great beauty, also attracts many for medical treatment. The jovial and kind nature of the people greatly add to the attractions of the town. Czechoslovakia's rise as a land favoured by tourists is no surprise. It contains the most famous spas and health resorts in Europe. Its important industrial position enables many to combine business with holiday. Settled conditions, interesting surroundings rich in variety, and comparative cheapness serve as additional attractive factors.

It has now been definitely decided to have the next Convention of the Federation of Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad, in Prague, during the third week of July. A detailed report of the conference will appear here in due course.

MUNICIPALITY SERVES NOTICE ON TENANTS

Mandvi-Koliwada Chawl Rents Increased For Inefficient Lighting Service

The Secretaries of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee have issued the following to the press: The tenants of the ex-Improvement Trust Chawls in Mandvi-Koliwada were served on Monday with notices to the effect that without prejudice to the notice asking them to vacate their rooms by June 30th, they would be permitted to continue their tenancy if they agreed to pay Rs. 8-7 per mensem as compensation, instead of the old rent of Rs. 8-1 p.m. Apparently the Municipal executive has fired the first shot at Mandvi-Koliwada tenants, though they paid higher rent than all other tenants served with the eviction notices.

It should also be noted that the rent has been increased from Rs. 4-8 to the present level of Rs. 8-1 during the last 20 years, without affording any additional amenities to the tenants.

It should also be noted that no lights of any kind are yet to be seen on the staircases, and passages of the chawls except at Mandvi-Koliwada, where many lights are already out of action. In the result these tenants will be expected to pay additional charges for a service which is not being rendered to them.

MORE NOTICES TO FOLLOW.

It is expected that the tenants of the Improvement Chawls at Agripada, Chinch Bunder, Imamwada and Chandanwadi will also be served with similar "compensation" notices in due course, to levy additional charges in lieu of lights that are not yet there!

This threat of the Municipal executive will be strongly deprecated on all sides as it has been hurled at the poor tenants while the Bombay Corporation is actually engaged in discussing the whole question of electric charges.

The Bombay Tenants' Central Committee will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Servants of India Society (Sandhurst Road, Girgaum) to decide on all necessary measures to protect the interests of the tenants concerned.

Indian Coffee Cess Committee

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN AND NEED OF 3d. PREFERENCE

Move To Stop Adulteration

Mr. A. E. J. Nicholls, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee has issued the following press communiqué: The fourth meeting of the Executive Sub-Committee was held at Head Office in Bangalore on June 10, and as decided at the meeting held in Coonoor, the members of the Propaganda Sub-Committee were also present, together with Mr. F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.A., who is a member of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, and Mr. Fielden, Manager for India, of Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Company, Bombay.

Various matters of routine were dealt with, and amongst the most important items of business transacted was the decision to entrust to Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Company, Bombay, the control of the publicity campaign for expansion of coffee markets in India. It was decided that activities should commence in Bombay and should be extended southwards to reach Hyderabad. The general scheme of work as outlined by Mr. Fielden, was, with a few amendments, unanimously approved of by both Committees. The establishment of an "India Coffee House" together with subsidiary cafes would constitute the initial efforts in Bombay, and later on a demonstration motor truck would be employed. Full use will be made of posters and leaflets, and advantage will be taken of suitable press advertising.

It is hoped that activities will commence early in July.

EXHIBITION.

It was decided to take advantage of the generous offer made by the Director of Industries, U.P., to place at the disposal of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, free covered space, light, power, and water, for a stall at the Lucknow Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which is to be held in December and January 1936/37. The arrangements will be in the hands of Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Company, Bombay. The question of taking stalls at other exhibitions, to be held in different parts of India, was discussed, and Mr. Fielden of Messrs. J. Walter Thompson

Company, Bombay, was asked to obtain information, as to which of the other exhibitions were the most important, and to advise the Committee on the subject of costs. It would then be decided whether it would be possible to afford to take up stalls or not. In any case the co-operation of the Trade will be sought, and will be genuinely appreciated.

Further information was received as to the establishment of an Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board in London, and it was learnt that the personnel of this Board was likely to be completed by the end of June.

PREFERENCE.

It was decided to address the Government of India, immediately, urging that in any new Trade Agreement which is to take place between the Government of India, and the United Kingdom Government, a preference of 3d. per lb. should be granted to Indian Coffee.

ADULTERATION.

Discussion took place on the subject of adulteration of Coffee, and it was decided that until an accurate definition of "Coffee" could be obtained, no further steps could be taken to check the adulteration of coffee which is known to be taking place on a large scale in this country. It was decided to address the United States Department of Agriculture and to ask for further information on the definition of "Coffee", and the methods adopted in that country for prevention of adulteration. It was also decided to approach the Directors of Agriculture in Madras, Mysore and Coorg, with a similar request.

The appointment of Mr. M. Gopala Menon, Assistant Marketing Officer, who has completed six months' probation, was confirmed. Mr. Kirwan agreed to accept the invitation of the Executive Committee to take the place of Mr. Langley during his temporary absence.

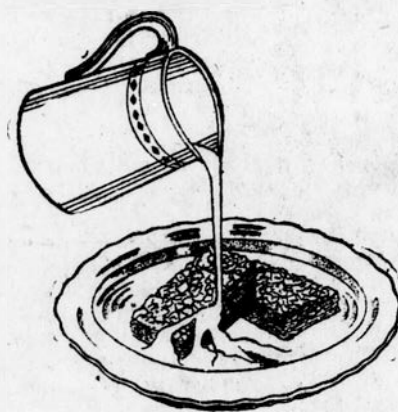
The resignation of Mr. A. M. Webb, Secretary of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, was accepted, and it was decided to appoint Mr. Simon, whose services have been placed at our disposal by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.



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Dark Side Of Bombay

"Hell-Spots" In City

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In connection with "Chronicle's" Towards Brighter Bombay campaign, may I draw attention to the following provocative incident:

On coming from Edward Cinema on last Monday (July 6), I was waiting for a tram car to go to my home. While waiting there a Sikh gentleman—from his looks appears to be an educated man, from a building near Kalbadvi halt spat on me. When I caught him spitting I went to his home to inquire. He became angry at once and caught hold of my tie, then began bullying me by saying: "How dare you accuse me?" "I will ring your neck if..."

Since I was alone against three bulky men I was quite helpless and had to leave the place. When I arrived home I had to take a good wash. You can imagine a cold wash at 10 o'clock in the night. How horrible it is?

This little humiliating incident is not written to ventilate a personal grievance but because you advocate "Towards Brighter Bombay" I wish to make all your readers realise the menace of spitting which is so prevalent in a city like Bombay. Can some of your readers suggest methods to put an halt to spitting, kutcha, throwing, dirtying nullas and gutters urinating in public, and other unhygienic practices. Is there nothing that the Municipality and Police could do in this matter? Why are these agencies imposing heavy taxes if they are unable to uphold even the most elementary principles of sanitation and public health? Is there no justice in the administrative policy of Bombay Municipality? Why don't the City Fathers provide some drastic rules to prosecute the offenders who foul the city's health?

Sir, I earnestly trust that you will through your campaign awaken the public opinion toward unsanitary conditions and put an end to all unhealthy practices here in the city of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

KEKI H. BHARUCHA.

July 6.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I am reading with considerable interest the articles, "Towards Brighter Bombay" in the "Chronicle". I am very glad that the "Chronicle" has taken such an interest in the most pressing pro-

blem and asked its readers for their views. Bombay is called Beautiful and Brighter. Yes, it is so. But it is only half-truth. The outer side of Bombay is beautiful, no doubt. Any one can at once be impressed by the brighter show by beholding the palatial and modern mansions, views and villas and mansions to the upper ten of the society at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, Cumballa Hill, Chowatty, the residential area of Bombay's moneyed people and tall and lofty buildings of commercial houses and Government buildings in the Fort area. No doubt, the part of Bombay is beautiful and brighter. But what about the ugliest and darkest side of Bombay? The interior part of Bombay—I should call it the heart of Bombay—because in these parts the bulk of Bombay's population reside, does not entitle in my opinion Bombay to be called the City Beautiful. Bombay's dark side is represented by the localities like Girgaum, Byculla, Null Bazar, Matipura, Madanpura, Parel, Sewri, Dharavi and many others, which are densely populated by the middle classes and lower classes, such as mill-workers and other labourers. These localities are quite neglected by our Municipality. In these areas the population is so dense that they are congested in their rooms. The houses also in this area are congested and in a dilapidated condition, where there is no breeze, no ventilation, no free air, where, in short, no essentials which tend towards healthy life are taken into consideration. Kematipura, Madanpura and Parel areas are the most glaring examples of Bombay's congested life. You will hardly find any old-fashioned house in good condition. Most of the houses are in tottering and dilapidated conditions. Rooms which are hardly sufficient to accommodate a couple can be found with families consisting of six to seven souls. This is the state of affairs under the most progressive Municipality in India. Bombay Municipality will give much attention to all needs and wants of its rich citizens, but will show its niggardly attitude towards the most pressing needs of its poor citizens. It will spend greater amounts in the area which is populated by rich people and spend much less where there is necessity of spending. If at all our Municipality really desire to move

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Unemployment, League Of Nations And Cricket!

A La America?

K. R. BHIDE refers to the recent avalanche of 3,500 applications for a single post in the Assembly department as an index of the enormity of educated unemployment in India. The only solution of this problem, he says, lies "in a vigorous National Recovery plan of starting and promoting new industries, protecting them by tariffs, training youths here and abroad for running the new industries."

Withdraw

A. LOGIRL (Goa) wants India to withdraw from the League of Nations in view of the shameful betrayal of Abyssinia. He compliments the Congress Party in the Assembly for tabling a resolution to this effect.

Wonders!

M. HABIB EFFENDI (Secretary, Bombay Cricketers Association, Dadar) wonders why E. H. D. Sewall seeks to defend the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram despite his repeated follies. While welcoming the despatch of C. S. Naidu by air, he suggests that Nazir Ali too should be sent to reinforce the team in England.

Amarnath

M. C. RESHAMWALA (Surat) wants all lovers of cricket in Bombay to accord a hearty reception to Amarnath when he arrives here from England on the 9th.

towards Brighter Bombay, it must launch a vigorous scheme of slum clearance. If our Municipality will undertake a survey of the existing buildings in the areas mentioned in Bombay's heart above, it will find the conditions of many of the houses is such that they are not fit for human habitation. The houses which are in dilapidated condition and are decaying should be ordered to be demolished. And in their places new houses should be built, giving attention to the ventilation and, in short, on modern scale with hygienic point of view. Also in this area public parks and gardens should be provided so that the people can take advantage of fresh and free air after the day's toil. This amenity has been neglected by the Municipality in these areas. And it is the duty of Municipality to provide such amenity. When we find Band Stands, public parks and gardens provided in the other parts of Bombay, then why are they not provided in this area where the necessity for them is so great and long due? Unless and until the slums are removed we cannot move towards Brighter Bombay, and Bombay cannot pride itself on being a beautiful city when there are darkest spots on its fair name.—Yours etc.,

MUKUND S. RAJADHYAX, Dadar.

Hell Spots In Municipal Areas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Apropos of the Silent Zone ushered in with such eclat by the Powers-that-be for the comfort of the comfortable living in big streets and thoroughfares, one is prompted to ask why the authorities are so impervious to the little hell spots hidden from the gaze of the public and to which authoritative eyes are so wilfully and sinfully closed! These areas may well be termed boisterous zones. They are left to shift for themselves. From early morn to late in the night they are scenes of the most boisterous and vociferous hues and cries of all kind, shade and description.

The writer happened to be visiting a friend living in one of the houses in the area abutting on the by-lanes known as 1st and 2nd Sleater Road Cross lanes. Whilst he was in the house the writer felt he was in purgatory. The locality practically teems with human heads close-packed and congested.—Hindus and Parsis. It is surely not poor or poverty stricken. The houses are all pucca and pretty well built.

Hawkers and beggars of all sorts, kind and condition and itinerant vendors of goods—Ghaslet Telwals shouting at the top of their voice, Chanakurmurawals, fruit and Tarkariwals and others licensed and unlicensed, infest and infect the narrow streets and by-lanes. They have carte blanche to crowd in and cry out at the highest pitch and create ear-splitting

WITH THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SATURDAY MORNING: Turning the city's refuse and gutter-water into money!



WHEN A STREAM OF CARS LEFT BUNCHES OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS STANDING ON THE SLUSHY ROAD NEAR DADAR STATION. PEOPLE THERE GOT PUZZLED AND WHEN M. SULTAN CHINYO APPEARED IN A LIGHT BLAZER WITH BLUE PIPING, THE CITIZENS OF THAT LOCAL HOLLYWOOD FORESAW THE SHOOTING OF YET ANOTHER THRILLER WITH A SULTAN AS THE HERO!



REPAIRING TO THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AT DADAR WITH HANDKERCHIEFS TIGHTLY PRESSED OVER THE NOSTRILS AND WITH CIGARETTES ALIGHT WE WERE SHOWN: SURFACE AERATION. GOLIATH CRANE AND GRAB. PLANS OF THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AT DADAR. THE SLUDGE PORTION OF THE SEWAGE IS TO BE CONVERTED INTO GAS OF HIGH CALORIFIC VALUE. THE REMAINDER TO BE DRIED UP FOR USE AS MANURE.

noises, no restraint and no hindrance. Though the locality is so close to one of the most important thoroughfares, viz. Sleater Road, the inhabitants of the area mentioned, are complete strangers to the presence of the Police. The Police are conspicuous by their absence. The result is that the hawkers and vendors run riot and revel amuck. There are two schools, one a Marathi school and another an Anglo-Vernacular school in this overcrowded area. The loud recitals of the boys make confusion worse confounded and are a fitting chorus to the noises created by the hawkers and vendors. The children continue to recite for full two or three hours a day, relieving the brunt and burden of instruction from the shoulders of the poorly paid school masters to an appreciable extent. The streets within this area are known as Vakil Street, Shanker Seti Street and a small bit of street, which is a connecting link between that street and Tardeo Road.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon some three or four Hathgadis containing Chanakurmura are paraded in. The proprietors commence ringing the large Mandir bells to solicit the patronage of school boys and passers-by. The bells ring on upto 7 or 8 in the night making all things else—gramophone, radio and the much-abused harmonium completely inaudible. These men, the writer believes, hold licences from the Municipality but they treat the licences as so much scrap of paper, when people talk to them of the Police they crack their fingers. The conservancy and lighting of this area would appear to be in the hands of the Municipality and it is to all intents and purposes wholly or semi-Municipal. The residents are daily looking forward anxiously and eagerly to Mayor Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the Municipal Commissioner paying sudden and surprise visits to the spot. One wonders if ex-Mayor Mr. Visram ever visited it. Bombay the beautiful is interspersed and bedecked by small bells, little purgatories of this sort in inconvenient nooks and corners where the eyes of the Policeman, the Municipality and the Police never travel. Perhaps they think that these small bells have been paved by them with the best of intentions.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

Hornby Vellard Death Trap

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir—I believe, many motorists will agree with me when I say, the north side of Hornby Vellard becomes a veritable death trap for the motorists during the monsoon. The surging sea throws its huge waves right across the width of the road at high tide during monsoon. The smooth surface of the asphalted road gets saturated with salt water, and the passing car is entrapped between the huge bellowing waves and the dangerously skidding surface of the wet road.

The road surface has been recently raised and consequently the old wooden railings can serve no purpose. I would suggest our Municipality should take immediate steps to raise the stone parapet behind the wooden railings to make it impossible for a car to plunge into the sea resulting in loss of young lives. It appears as if the sea at this point is getting more and more aggressive year after year during the monsoon. At any rate, this portion becomes particularly dan-

gerous for driving fast moving vehicles at this time of the year. Is it not possible for our Bombay Municipality to make a temporary motorable road on the portion now hardly used as foot track and thus remove the traffic from the dangerous proximity of the rough sea during a few months a year?—Yours, etc.,

T 4690.

Co-operative Amendment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—The proposed amendment of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules by the addition of a new rule 4s which is recently announced in the Bombay Government Gazette Part IV-A at page 510 dated 28-5-1936, is being criticised as an attempt on the part of Government to interfere with the internal administration of co-operative institutions and thereby acting against the principle of co-operation, namely that the management of co-operative society must rest ultimately with the members.

Now, if on account of a factious spirit or other reasons persistent mismanagement is noticed in a co-operative society and if the affairs are brought to a standstill it is obviously necessary that someone should be invested with the power of assuming the control of such institution. It may be pointed out that such power exists in the case of local boards and municipalities. Section 43 of the Madras Act also provides for this. In the case of rural societies supervising unions in this province are empowered to suspend the members of the managing committee with the approval of the central bank and the Registrar. When circumstances such as those mentioned above arise, the question is, who should be empowered in the first instance to assume the management of the society whose affairs are in a bad condition. If we are prepared to regard a society as a 'combined effort of individuals on moral and material lines' and if we admit that the financing of the co-operative structure, before taking upon them the whole responsibility it is but proper for Government to give an opportunity to this co-operative bank to render the necessary assistance. This should be done by the Provincial Bank by deputation one of its officers (whose appointment should be made with the approval of the Registrar) to assume the charge and carry on the management of society of bank in trouble with the assistance of an advisory committee nominated from amongst the members of that society. When this remedy fails nobody would blame Government if they take upon themselves, as the final authority responsible for the proper working of co-operative movement, the entire management of the society or bank in question.

The suggestion can be carried out by inserting a suitable amendment in the Rules. The suggestion that the Co-operative Act should be amended for this purpose so as to invest Registrar with authority in this respect, does not commend itself. This question is primarily of administrative control and in such cases the general principle is that the legislature lays down particular lines of policy and leaves the work of carrying out its intentions to be done under rules and regulations which can be made by the department concerned.—Yours etc.,

K. S. GUPTA.

Poona.

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SEA-ROMANCE

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Madon Memorial Lecture

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD X'RAYED

It Should Not Be Instrument Of Unwilling Executive

MR. VAKIL ON TASK BEFORE NEW LEGISLATURE

Discussing the procedure and the machinery of the Tariff Board with the help of which the present policy in this regard was put into operation by the Government of India, Prof. C. N. Vakil in the course of the second of the series of the Madon Memorial Lectures on Monday at the Convocation Hall pointed out that the Board should not be an instrument of an unwilling Executive trying to carry out a protective policy in a halting and hesitating manner.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber presided.

The lecturer in the course of his speech said:

Describing the procedure which an industry seeking Protection has to follow, Professor Vakil pointed out the delays and the difficulties involved under the present system. The Executive has unduly large powers at the initial stages, and the application of an industry may not at all be considered if the Executive thought that a "prima facie" case was not made out. To overcome this difficulty, Professor Vakil advocated an independent Tariff Board. The Tariff Board should have powers to investigate both on its own initiative, and on the application of an interested party or on account of a reference by the Government, problems relating to the development of industries by protection or other forms of state assistance and to make recommendations in that connection. It should make a continuous study of the trade movements, tariff changes, and prices in the world, particularly those in which India is interested directly or indirectly. It should report on the working of the Indian tariff and its results and make suggestions for suitable changes, if any, are required. The Board should watch the working of existing commercial treaties with other countries, and suggest new ones, if likely to help in the industrial progress of the country. The form, the classification and other technical aspects of the tariff, should be reviewed by the Board from time to time, with a view to improve them in the light of the requirements of the trade on the one hand, and of the latest improvements in other countries on the other.

Special questions relating to tariff and industry, such as alleged cases of dumping, schemes of Imperial Preference or Empire Trade Agreements, complaints against manufacturers abusing the protective system, should be first investigated by the Board before any action is taken. In order to safeguard the interests of the consumer, and to see that the cost of protection is not heavy on the one hand, and its incidence is evenly distributed on the other, the Board should make a study of these questions and make recommendations for necessary changes in the protective scheme, or suggest other relieving measures. This question will be treated more fully in the third lecture.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. Special questions relating to tariff and industry, such as alleged cases of dumping, schemes of Imperial Preference or Empire Trade Agreements, complaints against manufacturers abusing the protective system, should be first investigated by the Board before any action is taken.

In order to safeguard the interests of the consumer, and to see that the cost of protection is not heavy on the one hand, and its incidence is evenly distributed on the other, the Board should make a study of these questions and make recommendations for necessary changes in the protective scheme, or suggest other relieving measures. This question will be treated more fully in the third lecture.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD. If the Tariff Board is to carry out these functions adequately its composition should be changed. The personnel of the Tariff Board as now constituted is open to objection in certain respects. As a rule the Board consists of three members, which number sometimes has been reduced to two. The Board is not a permanent body; it is appointed for each

specific inquiry. The tenure of the members varies; in some cases they are renewed from one Board to another; in others they are changed. In consequence, the Board lacks continuity and also responsibility. It is notorious that this method of constituting the Tariff Board has made certain persons who are already members of the Board and desire their renewal, and others who are seeking appointments to the Board, dependent on the Executive.

Another source of temptation from which the members of the Tariff Board should be exempt is an opportunity to join industrial or business concerns after they have finished their work as members of the Board.

The Indian Tariff Board should therefore, be a permanent body with statutory powers, defined by the Indian Legislature. Its composition should be considerably enlarged in view of the large, varied and complicated nature of the work required, to suggest measures to carry out the industrial policy already outlined. We may suggest a personnel of seven. The members should be drawn from people with high qualifications, such as industrial and administrative experience as also the knowledge of economic problems. They should be above party politics, and should have a thoroughly national outlook. Some of the members should be associated with the work of International and Imperial Conferences dealing with economic questions, and should have opportunities to study on the spot the tariff systems of other countries.

STATUS OF MEMBERS. The status of the members of the Board should be that of High Court Judges; they should have permanent tenure; retirement being dependent on attaining a certain age or death. They should be debarred from promotion to other offices under the Government or Indian States, and also from taking to an industrial career in any shape or form.

With such a personnel and such wide functions as defined above, the Board will command the confidence of all parties. It will not then be possible for the Government to change the scope of the inquiry or the functions of the Board as it now does by laying down certain terms of reference. By the method adopted by the Government in connection with the last Tariff Board the scope of the inquiry was restricted to a particular definition of protection and even a hint was given as to the finding desired by the authorities. Such methods cannot inspire confidence in the work of the Board nor in the policy of the Government.

Another precedent made by the last Tariff Board is open to objection. The Board was asked to listen to the evidence of British interests and allow them to cross-examine the evidence of Indian interests. We can only say that in adopting this procedure we have shown great originality, because no other country cares to consult in this way the rival parties against whom protection is required.

PUBLICITY. One important method of ensuring that the Tariff Board inquiries bear the desired fruits is publicity. This report and proceedings should be published within, say, three months of the date of submission. The Executive should make up its mind within that period and should not have the power to delay matters, as they have done in several cases. The Legislature should have the power to compel consideration of the report soon after publication, special sessions of the Legislature should be convened, if necessary. At present the Board has no power to compel parties to give evidence. Cases have occurred in which the Board has been ignored by certain large sections of an industry and in others information has been withheld.

In spite of the defects in the present constitution and functions of the Board, and the limitations under which it has worked, it must be admitted that the Board has succeeded in evolving a method of inquiry, and in some cases has pointed out the need for relaxing the principles of Discriminating Protection.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION. The Tariff Board should be an important instrument of national economic policy, working with the sole purpose of bringing about a comprehensive and rapid industrial development of the country.

"The Board," he added "should not be the instrument of an unwilling Executive trying to carry out a protective policy in a halting and hesitating manner, but should be an active and permanent national institution, with a set purpose as defined above, and with adequate powers to achieve the same."

"Let us hope," he concluded, "that the new Legislature will assert itself in seeing that the industrial policy of India is shaped in the best interests of the country, and for that purpose insist that the procedure and machinery to put that policy in operation are thoroughly overhauled."

WORLD TRAGEDY INQUEST

"Death By Asphyxiation Due To Drowning"

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Two eye-witnesses gave evidence before the City Coroner, today on the death of Ramkilas Anandilal Podar, the victim of the Hornby Vellard tragedy.

Coraswami Funnuswami, bearer of Mr. B. G. Horniman, gave evidence before the Coroner today.

Witness threw a rope to Pratap Dalvi, the driver, and helped him ashore. He stepped a passing motor-car and went in it to the residence of Seth Anandilal Poddar and informed him of the accident. Witness returned to the scene with Seth Anandilal and saw the dead body of Mr. Ramkilas, which had been taken out by fishermen.

Driver's Evidence. Pratap Laxman Dalvi, a motor-driver in the employ of Anandilal Podar giving evidence said that the family of the deceased lived at Santa Cruz.

The mother of Ramkilas was seriously ill, and therefore they were proceeding to Bombay yesterday, to see a doctor and take him to Santa Cruz.

Ramkilas was driving the motor-car and witness was seated besides him. At about 2 p. m. they arrived at the north of Hornby Vellard and as his employer was driving along, a huge wave broke over right across the road.

The car swerved to the left and the car dashed into a coconut tree.

The car then crashed into the sea smashing the wooden railing. Witness scrambled out of it as he was seated on the left of the driver.

Witness said he could not help



Late Mr. Ramkilas Anandilal Podar, who was the victim of a sad tragedy at Hornby Vellard on Monday, when the car in which he was driving skidded and fell into the sea and he was killed.

his master who was trapped by the steering wheel.

Witness was later dragged out of the sea by means of a rope which was thrown to him. But his master was disappeared out of sight, as the sea was boisterous.

Sometime later his master was dragged out; but, he was dead. Ratilal Bapubhai Desai, the manager of Anandilal Podar and Co., Cotton Merchants, identified the body of the deceased and deposited to the fact that Ramkilas had come to Bombay to take a doctor to see his ailing mother.

The mother of Ramkilas died this morning, witness added. A verdict of death by asphyxiation due to accidental drowning in the sea at Hornby Vellard was returned by the jury.

Protest Against Alleged Negligence Of Doctor

(From Our Correspondent).

BASSEIN, July 7. A public meeting of Bassein people of all castes and creeds was held at Holi Bhat, Bassein on Sunday last to protest against the alleged negligence shown by the doctor in charge of Bassein Dispensary towards the victims of the motor accident which took place near the Bassein Road Station, on 1st instant.

The facts, as alleged, are that in the early morning at 5 a. m. a motor bus was going to the station, and it met with an accident. One woman was killed on the spot, and other injured persons were taken to the Bassein Municipal Dispensary at about 5.45 a. m. But they it is alleged were not attended to by the doctor. One of the injured persons was crying for doctor's help for removing the muddy water which was forced into his stomach at the time of accident, as the motor bus fell into a ditch full of rainy water adjoining the main road. The public believed that the man would have been saved if he was attended to by the doctor before 8 a. m.

DRY WEATHER TO CONTINUE

Temperature Remains Normal And No Rain

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Except for a light shower this morning at Matunga and a drizzle at Bori Bunder, there is practically no rain to-day. That the present dry weather with occasional light showers, is likely to continue for a day or two in the city, is the opinion of Dr. Ramanathan, the Colaba expert. Beyond that, he said, it would be hard to prophesize.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. this morning was:—

	Inches.
Colaba	0.15
Fort	Nil
Byculla	0.06
Matunga	0.11

Rainfall since 1st June:—

	Inches.
Colaba	34.38
Fort	38.51
Byculla	35.03
Matunga	34.86

The Maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. this morning was normal at 83.2 degrees. But the minimum temperature was a degree above normal at 78.0 degrees.

MONSOON WEAK IN WESTERN INDIA

POONA, July 7. The monsoon has been strong from Bengal to the Punjab, but weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, east Central India, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujarat, and the Konkan; local in east central Provinces, southwest Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, west central India, Kashmir, Rajputana, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaikpyu, Burdwan, Roorkee, 4 inches each; Narayan-ganj, Darjeeling 3 inches each; Mergui, Barisal, Patna, Cherrapunji, Muktesar, Bahraich, Ambala, and Rawalpindi 2 inches each.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue strong from Punjab to Bengal and in Central India. Rainfall will increase in Gujarat, Rajputana and Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain will continue in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the United Province during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, July 5. There are reports of heavy rainfall from Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Attock Districts, while incessant rain is falling in Murree Hills.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 7-7-1936.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.008 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 82.0 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 0.1 (above normal). Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 1.2 (above normal). Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 81 p. c. Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW. Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 4 Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches. Total rainfall during the month 1.75 inches. Total rainfall during the year 34.78 inches. Weather Remarks:—Rain showers

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED, 7-7-36. At 8.7 a. m. local time (8.46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The C. P. Government has contradicted the report that famine was raging in the Betul district. Although the crops were not uniform throughout the district, the outturn of the important crops for the district as a whole during the year 1935-36 was eight to twelve annas.

NO ONSLAUGHT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Lahore Welcomes Idea Of Formation Of Union

LAHORE, (By Mail). The following statement has been issued over the signatures of 25 prominent citizens of Lahore:—"In view of the repression through which the country has passed during the last six years or so and realising the gravity of the onslaughts on civil liberties, which are at times made in the name of law and order, we welcome the idea to form a Civil Liberties Union for safeguarding and protecting those elementary rights of citizenship, namely freedom of speech, freedom of press, the right of public meeting, freedom of conscience, security of property and equality before the law to which, under the operation of ordinary law, we as citizens are entitled. As this question is common and involves no acceptance of the creed of any

particular organisation, we gladly agree to become the members of the Association and in token thereof hereby append our signatures.

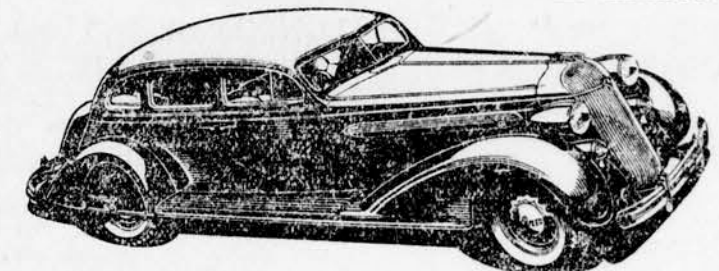
"We feel that the Civil Liberties Union will supply a long felt necessity and that other leading citizens will also help us with their willing co-operation in this cause."

The following are the signatories:—

Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Malik Barkat Ali, Rai Bahadur Durga Das, Dr. S. K. Datta, Rai Bahadur Badri Dass, Mr. B. R. Puri, ex-M.L.A., Mr. Kalinath Ray, Mr. P. Dutt, Mr. Amolak Ram, Kapur, Mr. Nihal Singh, Advocate, Mr. Asadullah Khan, M.L.C., Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, Mr. Akhtar Ali Khan, Dr. Satya Pal, Mr. Virendra, Mr. Pran Nath Mehta, Mrs. Freda Bedi, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, Mr. Y. R. Puri, Maulana Syed Habib, Pandit Pearsay Mohan Dattarya (convenor), Prof. Abdul Malik Khan (convenor) and Mr. Bihm Sen Sachar (convenor).—A. P. I.

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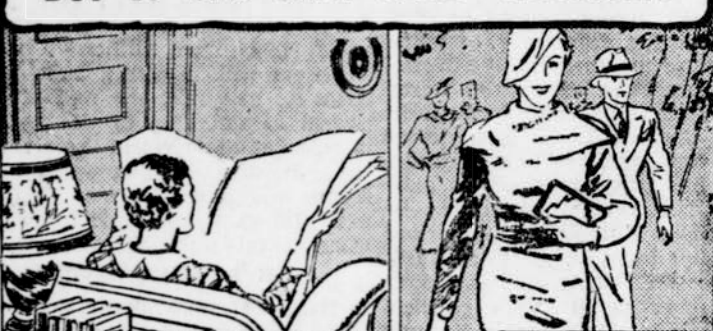
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PHILLIPS' MAGNESIA Tooth Paste CONTAINS OVER 75% MILK OF MAGNESIA WHITENS TEETH - PROTECTS GUMS

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is not only for quenching thirst, but it is a great Tonic Food. Prepared from hops, barley-malt, it contains every nourishing element necessary to ensure the HEALTH and STRENGTH.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Undertone Firm On Various Bullish Factors

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wheat Strong And Other Commodities Very Steady

BOMBAY, July 7.
On Tuesday crossrates moved within a narrow range.
N. Y. COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE.
New York cotton was moderately active on good local and foreign buying owing to various bullish factors. There was some liquidation by the pool on the higher level.
BULLION HIGHER.
London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.
WHEAT STRONG.
Wheat ruled very strong on considerable speculative buying. Linseed and tin were firm. Jute and rubber were very steady.
BETTER ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES
The London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless. Giftedged securities after early inactivity developed better tendency on improved enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	
Previous closing	New York, July 7.
Today's opening	11.83
Difference	+0.04
Today's closing	11.87
Difference	+0.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	
Previous closing	Liverpool, July 7.
Today's opening	6.39
Difference	+0.01
Today's closing	6.39
Difference	Nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 7.
Cotton was again moderately active on continued trade buying and covering influenced by the activity of textiles and the possibility of reduced acreage estimate but at the higher level some pool sales caused a slight recession in prices. The undertone remained very steady on the tightness of the spot situation and the scarcity of contracts.
Trading in October commenced at 11.87 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steady Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying together with some covering but thereafter the market eased on liquidation and pool selling with October reacting to 11.81 but the sentiment continued somewhat bright. New York cotton finally closed at 11.87 with a rise of 4 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening prices—
October (11.78 11.79) 11.87 11.85
November (11.81 11.80) 11.91 11.90
January (11.81 11.80) 11.92 11.91

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.—
American October (6.39) 6.43
Egyptian July (9.34) 9.66
Egyptian October (9.45) 9.57

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 7.
There was no business at night.

(continued from col. 7)

hopes of being carried on the tide of a world revolution to the shores of freedom is, therefore, as illusory a performance as that of Emperor Haile Selassie who expected Abyssinians to retain their freedom with the help of British cannons and French aeroplanes.
A revolution in India in some form or the other, if and when it comes is possible only through some form of non-violent Satyagraha which, while it leaves the shape of Government intact, alters its spirit and outlook by a concentrated resistance by public opinion.
Under these circumstances, it would be suicidal for a political party to give up the power and the strength, which officers would give and go into the wilderness of an illusory revolutionary programme.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 7.
Liverpool wheat opened strong July 7. 5.8 October 7. 3.4 trading was very active today on considerable speculative buying influenced by good cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 7.
Chicago wheat opened firm with July at 1.10. Prices advanced on active local and foreign buying influenced by encouraging outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows—
METALS
Tin (2180 buyers 2181 sellers. Steady)
2182 1/2 buyers 2183 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Lead (215 3/8 buyers 215 7/16 sellers. Steady)
215 3/8 buyers 215 7/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (240 3/4 to 241 1/4) 240 3/4 to 241 1/4
Glasgow Iron (279) 279

SILVER CABLES
Bombay, July 7.
The following cable information was received from London to-night—
"India bought. China sold. Small business. Market steady."

JUTE
New Crop July August (216 7/8) 216 7/8 value.
Dundee June (220 3/4) 220 3/4
Lightning June (218 1/2) 218 1/2

TEA
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER
Spot (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and sellers
Forward (7 13/16) 7 7/8 paid and sellers.

LIASEED
Castorseed Bombay July August (212 3/4) 212 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcut July (213 1/8) 213 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (211 5/16) 211 5/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Comorandul July (215) 215 paid.

WHEAT AND LINSEED
Closing Quotations
Bombay, July 7.
Rs. a. p.
Wheat September 4 10 6
Wheat May 1937 4 14 0
Linseed September 7 13 6
Linseed May 1937 7 6 6
The market was steady.

Our Faulty Education
(Continued from Page 6.)
tivate their attitude for exercise, play, observation, construction, etc. History repeats itself in India.

2. Too much of instruction is the curse of our education; it is too much for being properly assimilated, digested and assimilated; it is gulped down, and crammed, in hot haste. And "Haste makes waste."

3. Our system of examination needs overhauling. The questions should be a test of understanding and not of cramming.

4. All children (smart as well as dull) and their parents (rich as well as poor) aim at one common goal, viz., passing the University Entrance Examination. In the case of dull students, much valuable time is wasted, and the dull children of poor parents continue to be a burden when they could have been a support to their parents. Teachers ought to know their business and guide aright; they ought to observe the aptitude and capacity of students and the peculiar means of their parents and guardians and advise dull boys to learn some handicraft suited to their taste and capacity.

5. No doubt, bread earning is an important consideration and a pressing one; but it is not the only one. Man needs food; but it is not the only thing he needs; his mind and heart need proper nourishment as well as his body. He ought to be so educated, as to live right life, good life, useful life; and be a good human being, a useful citizen and member of his community, a useful countryman, and a useful fellow creature.—
Yours, etc.,
J. K. DAJI, L.M. & S.,
general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Capt W. Dewhurst, arrived from Kowloon via Buxire, Bahrain, Dubai, Henjam and Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, July 7.
Lionel Edward's s.s. New Orleans of 3834 reg tons, Capt J. Mockrish, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations	
Previous closing	London, July 7.
Today's opening	5.02 1/4
Difference	+0.02 1/4
Today's closing	5.02 1/4
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

FRANC RATE	
Previous closing	London, July 7.
Today's opening	5.73
Difference	+0.02
Today's closing	5.73
Difference	-0.02

LONDON SILVER

London, July 7.
Last 10 days—
Sp. 19.9 16d. 19.5/8d.
Forward 19.9 16d. 19.1/16d.
The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 7.
Gold per fine ounce (48-15 1/2) 48-19-0

DISCOUNTS
London, July 7.
3 months 5.8 to 5.8 per cent 15/16
to 15/16 per cent
4 months 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months 3/4 to 3/4 per cent 3/4
to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES
London, July 7.
3.30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.71 1/2) 5.71 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.94) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (6.33 7/8) 6.34
London on Milan (63.75) 63.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION
Bombay, July 7.
Silver opened steady at Rs. 48.12, 48.12 and 48.13. The market displayed some activity on scattered local buying and covering influenced by steadyness abroad while higher London cables induced further speculative purchases causing substantial rise. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49.1, 49.1 and 49.2.

London opened quiet but steady at Rs. 34.5, 34.5 and 34.5. Trading was quiet and uninteresting in the absence of any important buying but prices generally kept steady owing to the steadiness of foreign exchange. The market closed steady at Rs. 34.5, 34.5 and 34.5.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 7.
B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Gharinda of 3212 reg tons, Capt W. G. Mackay arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with rice, timber and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Hatimura of 4158 reg tons, Capt G. A. Paterson, arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calcutt with rice, timber and

general cargo.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, July 7.
Lionel Edward's s.s. New Orleans of 3834 reg tons, Capt J. Mockrish, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

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Good Speculative Demand In Kaffirs

IMPROVEMENT IN TINS AND RUBBERS

Wheat Firm Despite Profit-Taking

WALL STREET SLIGHTLY LOWER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 7.
On the Stock Exchange good speculative demand in Kaffirs specialties brought out a number of features notably Randfontein Vendors post while interest in tins and rubbers continued to broaden under the influence of improvement in commodities.
Wheat fluctuated on profit-taking but closed firm.
In Wall Street several leaders were one to four points lower, and the undertone was heavy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 208 3/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES
Friday, June 26, 207 7/8
Monday, June 29, 207 7/8
Tuesday, June 30, 207 7/8
Wednesday, July 1, 208
Thursday, July 2, 208 1/8
Friday, July 3, 208 1/4
Monday, July 6, 208 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 7.
3.30 p.m.
Markets generally were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Giftedged securities after being easier were firmer. Indian loans were dull and easier. Kaffirs were firm and fair active with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consol (285 1/8) 284 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2107 1/8) 2107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2109 1/8) 2108 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (2110 1/2) 2109 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/8) 2106 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2115 5/8) 2115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS
British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-1 1/2) 34-1 1/2
University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Ford Motors (31-0) 31-0
Cable Wires (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
British American Tobacco (116-3) 116-3
Camera A (28-7 1/8) 28-7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9
P and O S N Company Defd (21-3) 21-3
Distillers (102-0 Ex Div.) 102-0
British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (50-9) 50-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-7 1/2) 49-0
Fim. Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-9
Inter Nickels (240 5/8) 240 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-4) 8-6
Tata Iron and Steel (2102 1/2) 2102 1/2

**NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE**
New York, July 7.
The following were the opening rates—
General Motors (dol 49 3/8) dol 48 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 7/8
U. S. Steel Common (dol 39 3/4) dol 37 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 124 1/2) dol 122 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (247 1/2) 247 1/4
L. M. Ford (222 5/8) 222 1/2
L. N. E. Defd (25) 25
Southern Dutch (221 1/2) 221 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (2135) 2133
London Board G Stock (2104) 2105

MINING SHARES
Crown Mines (214 3/4) 214 7/8
Goddard New (210 1/4) 210 1/4
Modder New (41-3) 41-3
Sub Nigel (215) 215
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-0) 39-0
Union Corporation (29) 29

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3
Burma Oil (93-4 1/2) 93-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (24-3) 24-1 1/2
Shell Transport (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (236 1/2) 235 1/2 Ex Div.

WORK OF VICIOUS CIRCLE
What for instance has been the effect of rumours may be unfounded—of a difference of opinion among members of the Working Committee upon the large mass of Indians, who have faith in the Congress? It is a vicious circle. The sense of frustration, which has taken hold of the public mind at present can only be removed by a steady and laborious process of building up, hope, faith and power. This can be done much more easily by a political party, which works both through public activities and administrative channels. Such a party, however, strong energetic and vocal, will not secure any results, if it stands out of office leaving hostile Indian ministries to acquire power, influence and patronage, and marshal the weaker elements in their support. Such Indian ministries by their very position will have, not only the vast resources of the Government and the help of the British, but the active support of a very large section of Indians behind them. For a nationalist party, therefore, to throw away the lever of office, is to facilitate the formation of an influential reactionary party, which will serve as a barrier to political freedom.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE—
CATASTROPHE
The only other factor to be considered is whether accepting office would further demoralise the situation in the country. If by accepting offices Congress loses sight of the ideal of independence and the spirit of Satyagraha, it would certainly be a catastrophe for the country, but so long as the Congress is controlled neither by the ministers nor by the members of the legislature but by the Working Committee from outside support-

ABYSSINIAN'S POLLY
Haile Selassie relying upon the fulsome of collective security made by brother members of the League entered the lists with Italy. But Abyssinia was inevitably a natural victim of one or the other "mass" man, and, therefore, none of them were prepared to spend a penny or fire a shot to save it from extinction.

INDIA'S HOPES OF ILLUSION
Unless miracles happen, as India is circumstanced, there is little probability of the other conditions arising, even if there is a war. The white army in India, with its modern equipment, is an insuperable barrier to any such revolution. India's entertaining

(Continued in Col. 1).

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CONGRESSMEN MUST BE IN POWER

"To Throw Away Lever Of Office Is To Facilitate Formation Of Influential Reactionary Party Which Will Serve As Barrier To Political Freedom," Says Munshi

The following is the second of the series of articles written by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the question of office acceptance released through the United Press.

PROBLEM OF ACTUAL POLITICS

The principal factor, which controls the situation in the country is the relation between the Hindus and the Muslims. Both the communities are generally afraid of each other. Fear begets constant distrust and occasional tension. Very often the Hindu-Muslim relation is the principal problem of actual politics in India, and it is to the credit of the Congress that so far it has steered clear of the disruptive forces, which this relation involves. In the elections and later, these forces are sure to assert themselves. What with separate electorates throwing up party leaders with strong communal bias, one of two results, then, must follow if the country is to escape communal domination. Either there must be a government dominated by a neutral element like the British, or a government consisting of nationalists, Hindus and Muslims.

During the period of Montague-Chelmsford reforms we had a long and weary experience of the neutral governments; under its regime, tension between the communities grew apace; under it there were Hindus and Muslims, but no Indians. A neutral government called to power by a distrust between the two communities by its very existence creates and perpetuates discord. If this history is not to repeat itself, the only alternative is a government by the nationalists.

DEMORALISATION IN COUNTRY
The second feature of the general situation is the demoralisation, which has overtaken the country at the moment. It expresses itself in squabbles between public men; in disintegration of political parties; in loss of faith in the methods so far adopted by the Congress; in attempts to discover speedy quick remedies; and in a growing fondness among people for clinging to people in power. This state of things will enable any ministry, which knows its business to rally the hesitant elements of the public around it. If the ministries, guided by reactionary elements and without any political gospel, assume the reins of office, the demoralisation will be intensified.

Some public men believe that if a vigorous propaganda in favour of a new programme is started things will be well enough. But vigorous propaganda by itself has no value, unless accompanied by organisation. And extensive organisation means men with faith and money; and men and money cannot be forthcoming where public life is hesitant, sceptic or demoralised. Mere vigour of propaganda which leads to no intensive organisation is anything but a blessing.

WORK OF VICIOUS CIRCLE
What for instance has been the effect of rumours may be unfounded—of a difference of opinion among members of the Working Committee upon the large mass of Indians, who have faith in the Congress? It is a vicious circle. The sense of frustration, which has taken hold of the public mind at present can only be removed by a steady and laborious process of building up, hope, faith and power. This can be done much more easily by a political party, which works both through public activities and administrative channels. Such a party, however, strong energetic and vocal, will not secure any results, if it stands out of office leaving hostile Indian ministries to acquire power, influence and patronage, and marshal the weaker elements in their support. Such Indian ministries by their very position will have, not only the vast resources of the Government

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Active Trade Buying In
N. Y. MarketPool Liquidation And
RealisingFAVOURABLE WEATHER BUT SMALL
CROP ESTIMATES

Large Long Interest

BOMBAY, July 7.

Despite favourable weather and Pool liquidation, the New York cotton market closed firm on Monday on active trade buying following continued excellent reports from dry goods market.

It is estimated that the Pool yesterday sold a further 20,000 bales. October futures at 11.80 cents.

The general sentiment is becoming increasingly bullish and favourable weather reports are ignored. There exists considerable long interest.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying.

Foreign buying the tight spot situation, expectation of a moderate acreage estimates and the strength of grains were four chief contributing factors to a substantial upturn on the cotton market. The market is mainly influenced by the excellent demand for cloth and there continues scarcity of contracts.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 6.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports.

3,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain.

6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent.

2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

July 6.78+01

August 6.64-01

September 6.51-01

October 6.39+02

November 6.29+03

December 6.27+03

January 6.27+03

February 6.26+03

March 6.26+04

April 6.25+04

May 6.25+04

June 6.23+04

Midling Spot 7.23

10.12 a.m. Quotations.

October 6.37

January 6.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

July 9.58

October 9.49

November 9.34

January 9.06

March 8.95

May 8.85

July 8.77

Midling Spot 9.79

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

Broach-..... 5.79

Fully Good. (Good Staple) 5.94

Fine. (Good Staple) 6.09

Superfine. (Good Staple) 6.09

Oomra-..... 5.75

Fine. (No. 1 Staple) 5.90

Choice. (No. 1 Staple) 6.05

Bengal-..... 4.55

Good. 4.65

Fully Good 4.77

Fine 4.65

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 6.

Rupes Paper 3 1/2 per cent 473

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 485 3/4

1948 or later 498 1/4

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 498 1/4

1950/55 498 1/4

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 498 1/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 498 1/4

per cent 1961 498 1/4

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 498 1/4

1952 498 1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 498 1/4

Chartered Bank of India 498 1/4

Australia and China 498 1/4

Hongkong and Shanghai 498 1/4

Bank (London reg) 498 1/4

National Bank of India 498 1/4

P and O Banking Corporation 498 1/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb 7 13/16

Sellers 7 13/16

MONEY
EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 7

B C RATE-..... 1/6 1/32

T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON-..... 1/6 1/32

Banks selling T T D D July 1/6 1/32

December 1/6 1/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK-..... 268 3/4

B C Rate T T 268 3/4

Banks selling T T 268 3/4

Banks buying T T 268 3/4

PARIS-..... 569

Banks selling T T 579

Banks buying T T 579

AMSTERDAM-..... 55 1/2

Banks selling D D 55 1/2

JAV-..... 86 3/8

Banks selling D D 86 3/8

SHANGHAI-..... 80 1/4

Banks selling D D 80 1/4

SINGAPORE-..... 156 3/8

Banks selling D D 156 3/8

BERLIN-..... 92 1/2

Banks selling D D 92 1/2

CROSS RATE-..... 5.02 1/4

New York/London 5.02 1/4

6th instant 1/2 1/16

Japan/London 7.31 1/2

7th instant 1/3 17/32

Hongkong/London 1/2 3/8

London/Paris 73.73

6th instant 29.66 1/2

London/Belgium 15.33 1/4

6th instant 12.44

London/Berlin 19.39 1/2

6th instant 5.02 3/16

London/New York 7.36 1/4

6th instant 26-19 1/2

Gold 4th instant 46-18 1/2

Gold 6th instant 19 1/2

Silver London Ready 19 1/8

4th instant 19 1/2

Silver London Forward 19 1/2

4th instant 19 1/16

Silver New York Ready 45

4th instant 45

London Discount 3 Mos 11/16 p.c.

6th instant 11/16 p.c.

London Discount 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.

4th instant 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 1/2 p.c.

Money-..... 3/4 p.c.

Call 1 p.c.

3 Mos. 1 p.c.

6 Mos. 1 p.c.

Tone-..... Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 6.

Messrs. Batilvala and Karani

have issued the following report

showing quotations of their New

York Stock Exchange:-

Dollars.

Amer Power and Light Com. 64

5 p.c. P.A. 23

Electric Bond Common 86

Consolidated Gas 38

American Tel. and Tel. 167

Western Union Telg. 85

Chesapeake and Ohio 62

New York Central 35 1/2

Great North Pfd. 36

North Pacific Rly. 25

Bethlehem Steel 48

United States Steel 58 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining 34

General Motor 69

General Electric 38

Westinghouse Airbrake 40

Int. Cement 48

Atlantic Refining 29

Socony 31 1/8

Du Pont de Nemour. 150

Chase Bank 44

National City Bank 38

Int. Nickel of Canada 49 3/4

American Smelting 77

Montgomery Ward 42

Sears Roebuck 74

North Amr. Pref. 58

Market easier. Total business: 1 million.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 6.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe nominal

Wheat Parletta Russo nominal

Wheat South Australian parcels nominal

July sellers 32

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET

London, July 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Stan- 5.02 3/16

dard No. 25 5.02 3/16

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/7 1/2

C and F Bombay per cwt. 6/4 1/2

C and F Karachi per cwt. 6/4 1/2

July August nominal 6/4 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 6 3/4

quality) 6 3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6.

Spot 19 9/16

Forward 19 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz 46-18 1/2

1/2 46-18 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 7

The local bullion market remained

closed to-day upto 2 p.m. as a mark

of memory of the late Mr. Ramdas Poddar,

son of Seth Anandilal Poddar.

Yesterday London gold prices declin-

ed 2d. to 46-18 1/2. London Paris

Exchange was quoted at 75.73. Dollar-

Sterling Exchange rate closed at 5.02

1/4. London silver market was steady

and prices improved 1/16d to 19 9/16d.

Montreal market was steady at a rise

of 20 points and Shanghai T. T. on

London was quoted to-day at 1-2 3/8.

The market opened steady but there

was scattered liquidation. Silver op-

ened at Rs. 48/12 and declined to Rs.

48 10. Gold was quiet.

GOLD-..... 34 5 3

Silver-..... 34 5 6

Shrawan 48 10 0

Ashad 48 11 6

COTTON MARKET

CLOSED

Bombay, July 7.

The local cotton market re-

mained entirely closed to-day as

a mark of the memory of the late

Mr. Ramdas Poddar, son of Seth

Anandilal Poddar.

HIGH AND LOW

COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 6

Broach J/A opening 224 3/4; highest

225 1/2; lowest 224 1/2; closing 225

Broach A/M 1937 opening 216; high-

est 216 1/4; lowest 215 3/4; closing 216

Oomra July opening 204 3/4; highest

207 1/2; lowest 206 1/4; closing 207 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 195 1/4; highest

196; lowest 195 1/4; closing 196

Bengal July opening 189; highest 189

lowest 187 3/4; closing 187 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 158 3/4; highest

159 1/4; lowest 158 3/4; closing 159 1/4

Tejmandi for Broach A/M Settling

(21-7-36) Rs. 7

Tejmandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37)

Rs. 24 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 156

January 114 at Cross Rate 5.02 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug

226; Liverpool July 6.29 Rs. 69 3/4 at

Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937

217; Liverpool May 6.26 Rs. 55 3/4 at

Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937

217 New York May 11.94 Rs. 47 1/4 at

Cross Rate 5.02 1/4

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 7

The local market was firm to-day on

active buying influenced by strong

foreign advices. Liverpool wheat was

very firm on reports of continued

drought in Canada. The Chicago mar-

ket rose the maximum limit of 5 cents

on unfavourable crop conditions in

North-West and serious drought re-

ports. Private estimates of U. S. A.

wheat crop are now being lowered and

the official estimate will be issued on

the 10th instant.

LINSEED-..... 7 18 0

WHEAT-..... 7 7 0

September 4 10 0

May 4 14 3

September 4 12 0

N.B. 4 12 0

Later on the market was closed as a

mark of memory of the late Mr. Ram-

das Poddar, son of Seth Anandi-

lal Poddar.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 8,753

4th July 2,900,543

Receipts into Bombay same

time last season 2,359,355

Increase 541,188</

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Towards Brighter Bombay

What The Mayor Of
Bombay Says

AVERAGE CITIZEN IS INDIFFERENT TO CIVIC OBLIGATIONS

Even during monsoon men sleep huddled up against buildings night after night soaked to the skin. One may point out that there is plenty of room in Worli chawls and that these people can leave the crowded sections of our city. But the problem is not so easy because of their loyalty and attachment to old areas, especially when these areas are near to their place of work.

When questioned by a representative of the "Chronicle" about a housing scheme that the Municipality could undertake in order to solve the problem of overcrowding, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, declared: "Eleven years ago I proposed and have since consistently advocated organizing a Municipal Savings Bank. However, so far nothing has been done in that direction here in Bombay. While a city like Shanghai has organised and successfully put forward its enterprise in financing building constructions."

There are plenty of buildings going on at present in Bombay but the new buildings are not directed to the relief of people who are really in need of housing facilities."

Asked how the Municipal Savings Bank could solve the problem of housing for the poor, the Mayor explained: "If a Municipal Savings Bank is instituted, the Municipality out of its deposits can lend a part of the cost of the building at cheap rate of interest thereby encouraging building constructions and promoting better housing facilities."

FOUR IMPEDIMENTS

It is believed that there are four impediments in carrying out the proposal made by the Mayor:

1. The Municipal Commissioner is already over-loaded with many responsibilities and is not disposed to take on any additional responsibility.

2. The local banks cannot be expected to be favourably inclined toward an institution of that kind.

3. The prevailing belief that slum areas are the only way of housing inexpensively the poor of the city.

4. Because of tendencies of 'human nature' slums are held to be inevitable.

But if these factors are considered in terms of rupees and annas, there would be a difference to everybody. Look at the debt columns of the city ledger. Look at the cost of providing services for distressed areas. Look at the staggering burden involved in loss of revenue. Look at the high rate of taxes, assessments and charges.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIABILITIES

In fact, slums in our city have become economic and social liabilities. A cursory glance at the increasing rate of crime for 1935 which was 2,07,205 as against 1,58,331 for 1934 should convince everyone of the need for social planning.

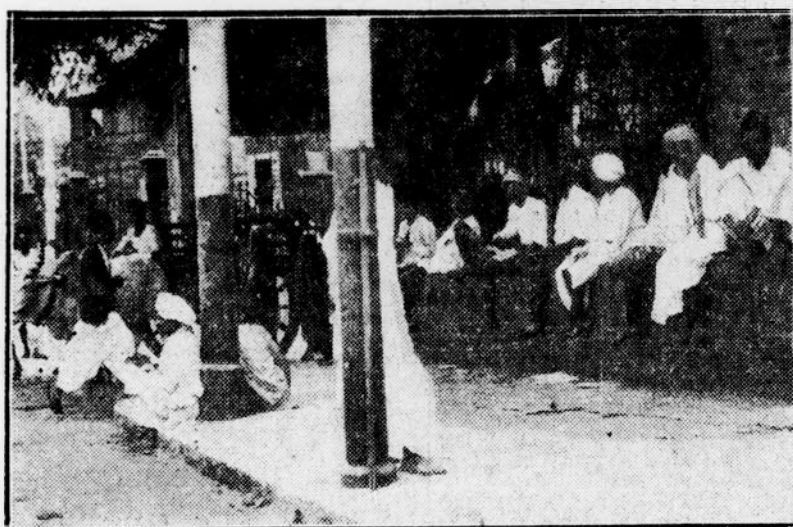
SOME URGENT PROBLEMS

Some of the civic problems needing urgent attention of the Municipality and citizens, according to the Mayor, are:

"Eradication of illiteracy. There are 6,00,000 of adult population without any opportunity for education. Of 1,20,000 children of school-going age barely 90,000 receive some instructions, the remaining 30,000 boys and girls—



Footpath dwelling near Carnac Bridge. Picture shows how some poor persons have erected a "house" on the footpath. Note the housewife preparing the meal.



Some of Bombay's unemployed waiting for something to turn up so that they may earn a few pice.

our future citizens—, grow in ignorance and will start life with the mill-stone of illiteracy round

(For Readers Views on the subject see page 12).

their necks. Rented buildings primarily built for residential purposes and ill-fitted for housing schools are used. The rooms are small and low. Light and air are insufficient and, of course, there are no garden or playgrounds. The sanitary arrangements are deplorable. For instance, I saw a school which has 400 students in attendance but for their comfort there is only one urinal. Bombay has little reason to be proud of the manner in which it houses over 90,000 young hopefuls for the best part of the day.

SUPPLY OF CHEAP MILK

"The problem of pure, cheap and adequate milk supply is most discouraging. Skimmed adulterated milk is not seldom palmed off on the unsuspecting public at high prices with the result that milk, admittedly an essential element in proper nutrition, especially of the young, is absent from the budget of thousands.

"Thousands in the city have no shelter at night except the wide canopy of heaven. Municipal lands are not utilised in providing the homeless with homes.

"The most industrialized city in India has a staggering number of

unemployed. There are thousands of our educated citizens waiting for something to happen to earn their livelihood.

"Hawkers monopolising the footpaths. Footpaths are meant exclusively for the pedestrian, for the old and infirm, yet even in crowded localities the hawkers in occupation and the pedestrian is driven to the road sometimes to be crushed to death by a reckless motorist.

PLAGUE-SPOTS

"Plague-spots like Dharavi are the biggest reproach to Bombay. It is difficult to imagine a more dirty, unhealthy and insanitary area than Dharavi and that, too, within barely six miles of the Ma-



Poor children washing at a water trough for cattle.

IT IS C. P. AND NOT BOMBAY

Third Extension Granted
For Perfect Roll
Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 7.

In contrast to the refusal by the Bombay Government of the grant of facilities to Congressmen to enrol more voters on Provincial Assembly Electoral Rolls, the Central Provinces Government have for the third time extended the time limit for enrolling voters, in response to public demand.

Originally 30th June had been fixed as the final date for submission of applications in respect of educational qualifications and the period was later extended to July 10. In response to further requests the Government have now extended the time limit to July 25, in a communication issued by the Publicity Officer this afternoon. Further, Government will not insist on production of matriculation certificate in cases where the applicant is either studying in a recognised college or produces a certificate that he has passed a higher examination.

It will be recalled that Dr. Khare, President of the Provincial Congress sometime back addressed a communication to the Government pointing out the difficulties in the way of the Perfect Roll campaign on account of the technical requirements of Electoral Rules.

labar Hill. Our claim to call ourselves the first city in India will remain an idle boast until Dharavi, Worli and Kamatipura become things of past."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Asked who is responsible for existing conditions in Bombay, the Mayor declared: "The responsibility for this sort of things must be shared alike by Government, the Municipality, and, above all, by ourselves. The average citizen is indifferent to his civic obligations. He is worse; he is also unneighbourly."

Why should we not do something now and be good neighbours?

Ban On Prajamandal Leaders Lifted Will Dewan Also Reconsider Question Of Revenue Reduction?

BARODA, July 7.

The District Magistrate has withdrawn the prohibitory orders issued against Mr. Nikte and Mr. Maganbhai, on undertakings given by them last evening.

It will be recalled that Messrs Nikte and Maganbhai, two leaders of the Praja Mandal, were served with notices forbidding them from conducting an inquiry into the agricultural situation in the State or stirring up the cultivators in any other way.

SECRETARY'S

STATEMENT

Constitutional Position
Of Prajamandal

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 6. With reference to the story that has appeared in the "Times of India" of 1st July, emanating from its Baroda correspondent, the General Secretary of the Baroda State Prajamandal has issued the following statement:

"The letter says 'the Government were prepared to consider sympathetically the legitimate grievances of the people'. If there is any suggestion or insinuation in this sentence that it is only the people who may approach the Government directly and the Prajamandal: (1) may not hear and collect such grievances itself, or (2) that the Prajamandal may not represent those grievances to the Government and the public, well, the Government of Baroda makes a grievous mistake. The Prajamandal has every right to take either or both of these steps because they are entirely constitutional. Any unwarranted reiteration by ill-informed officers about 'Parallel Government' cannot stop the Prajamandal from doing what is legitimate and constitutional throughout this country.

'NOT UNGRATEFUL'

"The Prajamandal is perfectly aware of the steps which the Government has taken from time to time either to relieve the difficulties of the agriculturists through remissions and suspensions or to improve their lot through legislation. The Prajamandal has not been wanting in being grateful for such measures. The Government understands fully that the principal trouble is due to heavy and inelastic land-tax, and the method of collecting it. The Prajamandal has passed resolutions to the effect that the land-tax should be reduced by 35 per cent. As the correspondent truly says this is somewhat a vague demand, particularly so in view of the fact that even in British India where the incidence of the tax is not as heavy as in our territories 'the people demand a reduction of 50 per cent.

"In the same issue of the 'Times' the Director of Information says that in case the prices fall below the casual fluctuations (for which provision is made for purposes of settlement) in cases of appreciable drop in the prices remission may be given. If the leaders of the Prajamandal do not go to the villages and make

intelligent inquiries, the cause of the poor Kheduts seriously suffers. Besides even with these remissions and suspensions there were bitter complaints from many places in the Raj about drastic steps being taken for realisations.

'NOT VAGUE'

"The Taxation Committee which was appointed by the Government of India says most definitely that the income of the people is reduced by 55 per cent. This is not vague. But in view of different conditions existing in the Baroda State, the Prajamandal is anxious to make more inquiries and submit the result to the Government and the people.

"The bureaucracy of Baroda lays a charge against the Prajamandal that this demand is vague whereas an ordinary man can see that it is with the object of removing this vagueness that the inquiry is undertaken, and which



JUSTICE BHIDE, who was acting as Judge of the Lahore High Court has been confirmed in the post.

the Government in its self-created panic proposes to stop.

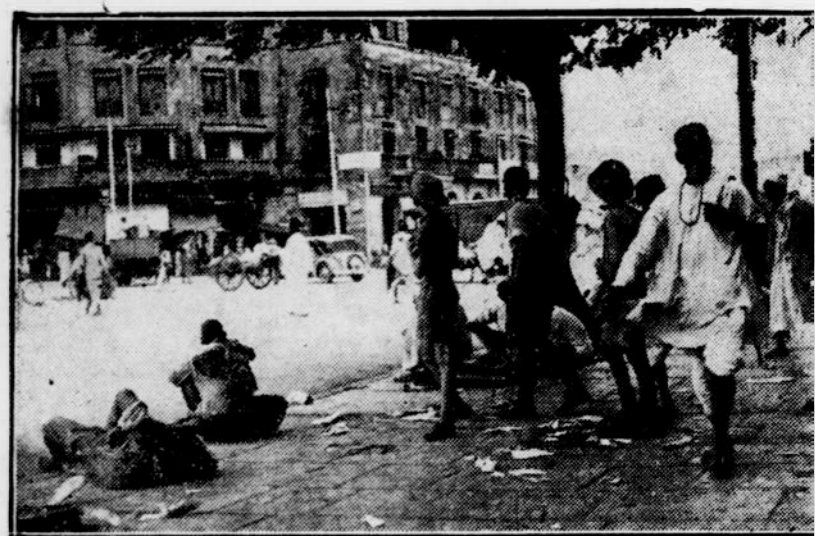
"The instance cited about the unrest in United Provinces is absolutely wrong and misleading on account of the zamindari system there has been an unrest there. Our conditions are different, and it is very well-known that an inquiry was recently carried out in Mahabubnagar without any such consequences.

'DEWAN MUST ACT'

"The real fact seems to be that there are a few men in the bureaucracy untouched by the visible change that has taken place in the outlook of the Indian and Baroda people (a change which His Highness himself encouraged by introducing institutions for self-government) who desire to stem the tide of democratic evolution, now desire to rule in an autocratic fashion. They want to put the hands of the clock back. It now rests with the highest official in the State, viz., the Dewan-sahab to act in a statesmanlike manner."

Viceroy To Visit Benares

BENARES, July 7. H. E. the Viceroy will pay a visit to Benares early in August and will stay as the guest of the Maharaja of Benares at Nandesar House for two days. The District Board of Benares proposes to present His Excellency with an address of welcome.—A. P.



A foot-path in Bhendi Bazar. Note the "Patiwala" sleeping on the footpath.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

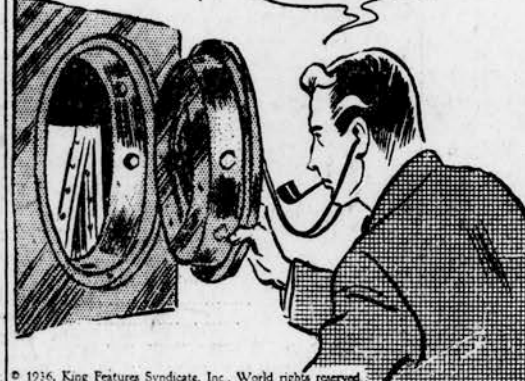
A STETHOSCOPE AMPLIFIES SOUND, DONAVAN— BY WETTING THE CUP IT WILL STICK TO THE SAFE



THUS, BY TURNING THE DIAL SLOWLY, I CAN HEAR THE TUMBLERS DROP—THERE'S ONE—THERE'S THE SECOND—AND—



--- THE SAFE IS OPEN



THESE ARE ORDINARY ACCOUNTING BOOKS, WADE.—IT'S A WILD GOOSE CHASE!



A King By Night